

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
April 30, 2012

CLIPPER FUND, INC.

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This Statement of Additional Information is not a prospectus and should be read in conjunction with the Fund's prospectus dated April 30, 2012. This Statement of Additional Information incorporates the prospectus by reference. A copy of the Fund's prospectus may be obtained, without charge, by calling Investor Services at 1-800-432-2504 or by visiting our website at <http://clipperfund.com>.

The Fund's most recent Annual Report and Semi-Annual Report to Shareholders are separate documents that are available on request and without charge by calling Investor Services. The Annual Report, dated December 31, 2011, accompanying notes and report of independent registered public accounting firm appearing in the Annual Report are incorporated by reference in this Statement of Additional Information. The Semi-Annual Report (unaudited) and the accompanying notes are incorporated, by reference into this Statement of Additional Information.

Ticker: CFIMX

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SECTION I: INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES, RISKS AND RESTRICTIONS

This Statement of Additional Information supplements and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of Clipper Fund, Inc. (the “Fund”). This Statement of Additional Information supplements the information available in the prospectus.

The Adviser and Sub-Adviser. The Fund is managed by Davis Selected Advisers, L.P. (the “Adviser”) and Davis Selected Advisers – NY, Inc. (the “Sub-Adviser”).

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The investment objective of the Fund is long-term capital growth and capital preservation. There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. An investment in the Fund may not be appropriate for all investors, and short-term investing is discouraged. The Fund’s investment objective is a fundamental policy, which means that it may not be changed by the Fund’s Board of Directors without shareholder approval.

NON-PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund may implement investment strategies which are not principal investment strategies if, in the Adviser’s professional judgment, the strategies are appropriate. Non-principal investment strategies are generally those investments which constitute less than 20% of the Fund’s assets. There are exceptions to the 20% of assets test, including, but not limited to, the Fund may invest more than 20% of assets in a single industry or a single country without the investment representing a principal risk.

While the Adviser expects to pursue the Fund’s investment objective by implementing the principal investment strategies described in the Fund’s prospectus, the Fund may employ non-principal investment strategies or securities if, in Davis Advisors’ professional judgment, the securities, trading, or investment strategies are appropriate. Factors that Davis Advisors considers in pursuing these other strategies include whether the strategy: (i) is likely to be consistent with shareholders’ reasonable expectations; (ii) is likely to assist the Adviser in pursuing the Fund’s investment objective; (iii) is consistent with the Fund’s investment objective; (iv) will not cause the Fund to violate any of its fundamental or non-fundamental investment restrictions, and (v) will not materially change the Fund’s risk profile from the risk profile that results from following the principal investment strategies as described in the Fund’s prospectus and further explained in this Statement of Additional Information, as amended from time to time.

The composition of the Fund’s portfolio and the strategies that the Adviser may use to try to achieve the Fund’s investment objectives may vary depending on market conditions and available investment opportunities. The Fund is not required to use any of the investment strategies described below in pursuing its investment objective. The Fund may use some of the investment strategies rarely or not at all. Whether the Fund uses a given investment strategy at a given time depends on the professional judgment of the Adviser.

Equity Strategies and Risks

Emphasizing Investments in Selected Market Sectors. The Fund may invest up to 25% of its net assets in the securities of issuers conducting their principal business activities in the same industry. Significant investments in selected market sectors render a portfolio particularly vulnerable to the risks of its target sectors. Prior to investing 20% or more in a selected market sector the Fund’s prospectus would be amended to clarify that this has become a principal investment strategy.

Foreign Currency risk. Securities issued by foreign companies are frequently denominated in foreign currencies. The change in value of a foreign currency against the U.S. dollar will result in a change in the U.S. dollar value of securities denominated in that foreign currency. The Fund may, but generally does not, hedge its currency risk. When the value of a foreign currency declines against the U.S. dollar, the value of the Fund’s shares will tend to decline.

Emerging Market risk. The Fund may invest in emerging or developing markets. Securities of issuers in emerging and developing markets may offer special investment opportunities, but present risks not found in more mature markets. Those securities may be more difficult to sell at an acceptable price and their prices may be more volatile than securities of issuers in more developed markets. Settlements of trades may be subject to greater delays so that the Fund might not receive the proceeds of a sale of a security on a timely basis. In unusual situations it may not be possible to repatriate sales proceeds in a timely fashion. These investments may be very speculative.

Emerging markets might have less developed trading markets and exchanges. These countries may have less-developed legal and accounting systems and investments may be subject to greater risks of government restrictions on withdrawing the sale proceeds of securities from the country. Companies operating in emerging markets may not be subject to U.S. prohibitions against doing business with countries which are state sponsors of terrorism. Economies of developing countries may be more dependent on relatively few industries that may be highly vulnerable to local and global changes. Governments may be more unstable and present greater risks of nationalization, expropriation, or restrictions on foreign ownership of stocks of local companies.

Trading Markets and Depositary Receipts risk. Foreign securities may trade in the form of depositary receipts, including American (“ADR”), European (“EDR”), and Global (“GDR”) Depositary Receipts. Although depositary receipts have risks similar to the securities that they represent, they may also involve higher expenses and may trade at a discount (or premium) to the underlying security. In addition, depositary receipts may not pass through voting and other shareholder rights, and may be less liquid than the underlying securities listed on an exchange.

ADRs are receipts issued by American bank or trust companies evidencing ownership of underlying securities issued by foreign issuers, and GDRs are bank receipts issued in more than one country evidencing ownership of underlying securities issued by foreign issuers. ADRs and GDRs may be “sponsored” or “unsponsored.” In a sponsored arrangement, the foreign issuer assumes the obligation to pay some or all of the depositary’s transaction fees. In an unsponsored arrangement, the foreign issuer assumes no obligation and the depositary’s transaction fees are paid by the holders of the ADRs or GDRs. To the extent that the management fees paid to an investment company are for the same or similar services as the management fees paid by the Fund, there would be a layering of fees that would increase expenses and decrease returns. When the Fund invests in foreign securities, its operating expenses are likely to be higher than those of an investment company investing exclusively in U.S. securities, since the custodial and certain other expenses associated with foreign investments are expected to be higher.

Rather than investing directly in equity securities issued by foreign companies, the Fund may invest in these companies through depositary receipts. ADRs are receipts typically issued by an American bank or trust company which evidence ownership of underlying securities issued by a foreign corporation. GDRs are receipts that are generally issued by a foreign branch of an international bank which evidence a similar ownership arrangement. Generally, ADRs, which are issued in registered form, are designated for use in the United States securities markets, and GDRs are typically sold under exemptions from U.S. registration. The Fund may invest in both sponsored and unsponsored arrangements. In a sponsored arrangement, the foreign issuer assumes the obligation to pay some or all of the depositary’s transaction fees, whereas in an unsponsored arrangement the foreign issuer assumes no obligations and the depositary’s transaction fees are paid by the holders. Foreign issuers in respect of whose securities unsponsored depositary receipts have been issued are not necessarily obligated to disclose material information in the markets in which the unsponsored depositary receipts are traded and, therefore, such information may not be reflected in the prices of such securities in those markets.

Initial Public Offerings (“IPOs”). An IPO is the initial public offering of securities of a particular company. IPOs in which the Fund invests can have a dramatic impact on Fund performance and assumptions about future performance based on that impact may not be warranted. Investing in IPOs involves risks. Many, but not all, of the companies issuing IPOs are small, unseasoned companies. Many are companies that have only been in operation for short periods of time. Small company securities, including IPOs, are subject to greater volatility in their prices than are securities issued by more established companies. If the Fund does not intend to make a long-term investment in an IPO (it is sometimes possible to immediately sell an IPO at a profit) the Adviser may not perform the same detailed research on the company that it does for core holdings. The Fund may not invest in securities of any company with a record of less than three years’ continuous operation (including that of predecessors) if, as a result, more than 25% of the Fund’s total assets would be invested in such securities.

Rights and Warrants. Rights and warrants are forms of equity securities. Warrants, basically, are options to purchase equity securities at specific prices valid for a specific period of time. Their prices do not necessarily move parallel to the prices of the underlying securities. Rights are similar to warrants, but normally have shorter maturities and are distributed directly by issuers to their shareholders. Rights and warrants have no voting rights, receive no dividends and have no rights with respect to the assets of the issuer.

Other forms of equity securities. In addition to common stock the Fund may invest in other forms of equity securities, including preferred stocks and securities with equity conversion or purchase rights. The prices of equity securities fluctuate based on changes in the financial condition of their issuers and on market and economic conditions. Events that have a negative impact on a business probably will be reflected in a decline in the price of its equity securities. Furthermore, when the total value of the stock market declines, most equity securities, even those issued by strong companies, likely will decline in value.

Real Estate Securities, Including REITs. Real estate securities are a form of equity security. Real estate securities are issued by companies that have at least 50% of the value of their assets, gross income or net profits attributable to ownership, financing, construction, management or sale of real estate, or to products or services that are related to real estate or the real estate industry. The Fund does not invest directly in real estate. Real estate companies include: real estate investment trusts (“REITs”) or other securitized real estate investments, brokers, developers, lenders and companies with substantial real estate holdings such as paper, lumber, hotel and entertainment companies. REITs pool investors’ funds for investment primarily in income-producing real estate or real estate-related loans or interests. A REIT is not taxed on income distributed to shareholders if it complies with various requirements relating to its organization, ownership, assets and income, and with the requirement that it distribute to its shareholders at least 95% of its taxable income (other than net capital gains) each taxable year. REITs generally can be classified as equity REITs, mortgage REITs and hybrid REITs. Equity REITs invest the majority of their assets directly in real property and derive their income primarily from rents. Equity REITs also can realize capital gains by selling property that has appreciated in value. Mortgage REITs invest the majority of their assets in real estate mortgages and derive their income primarily from interest payments. Hybrid REITs combine the characteristics of both equity REITs and mortgage REITs. To the extent that the management fees paid to a REIT are for the same or similar services as the management fees paid by the Fund, there will be a layering of fees, which would increase expenses and decrease returns.

Real estate securities, including REITs, are subject to risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate. The Fund also could be subject to such risks by reason of direct ownership as a result of a default on a debt security it may own. These risks include: declines in the value of real estate, risks related to general and local economic conditions, overbuilding and increased competition, increases in property taxes and operating expenses, changes in zoning laws, uninsured casualties or condemnation losses, fluctuations in rental income, changes in neighborhood values, the appeal of properties to tenants, increases in interest rates, and access to the credit markets.

Equity REITs may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying property owned by the trusts, while mortgage REITs may be affected by the quality of credit extended. Equity and mortgage REITs are dependent on management skill, may not be diversified and are subject to project financing risks. REITs also are subject to: heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers, self-liquidation and the possibility of failing to qualify for tax-free pass-through of income under the Internal Revenue Code, and failing to maintain exemption from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (“1940 Act”). Changes in interest rates also may affect the value of the debt securities in the Fund’s portfolio. By investing in REITs indirectly through the Fund, a shareholder will bear not only his or her proportionate share of the expense of the Fund but also, indirectly, similar expenses of the REITs, including compensation of management. Some real estate securities may be rated less than investment grade by rating services. Such securities may be subject to the risks of high-yield, high-risk securities discussed below.

Convertible Securities. Convertible securities are a form of equity security. Generally, convertible securities are: bonds, debentures, notes, preferred stocks, warrants or other securities that convert or are exchangeable into shares of the underlying common stock at a stated exchange ratio. Usually, the conversion or exchange is solely at the option of the holder. However, some convertible securities may be convertible or exchangeable at the option of the issuer or are automatically converted or exchanged at a certain time, or on the occurrence of certain events, or have a combination of these characteristics. Usually a convertible security provides a long-term call on the issuer’s common stock and therefore tends to appreciate in value as the underlying common stock appreciates in value. A convertible security also may be subject to redemption by the issuer after a certain date and under certain circumstances (including a specified

price) established on issue. If a convertible security held by the Fund is called for redemption, the Fund could be required to tender it for redemption, convert it into the underlying common stock or sell it.

Convertible bonds, debentures and notes are varieties of debt securities, and as such are subject to many of the same risks, including interest rate sensitivity, changes in debt rating and credit risk. In addition, convertible securities are often viewed by the issuer as future common stock subordinated to other debt and carry a lower rating than the issuer's non-convertible debt obligations. Thus, convertible securities are subject to many of the same risks as high-yield, high-risk securities. A more complete discussion of these risks is provided below in the sections titled "Bonds and Other Debt Securities" and "High-Yield, High-Risk Debt Securities."

Due to its conversion feature, the price of a convertible security normally will vary in some proportion to changes in the price of the underlying common stock. A convertible security will also normally provide a higher yield than the underlying common stock (but generally lower than comparable non-convertible securities). Due to their higher yield, convertible securities generally sell above their "conversion value," which is the current market value of the stock to be received on conversion. The difference between this conversion value and the price of convertible securities will vary over time depending on the value of the underlying common stocks and interest rates. When the underlying common stocks decline in value, convertible securities will tend not to decline to the same extent because the yield acts as a price support. When the underlying common stocks rise in value, the value of convertible securities also may be expected to increase, but generally will not increase to the same extent as the underlying common stocks.

Fixed income securities generally are considered to be interest rate sensitive. The market value of convertible securities will change in response to changes in interest rates. During periods of falling interest rates, the value of convertible bonds generally rises. Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, the value of such securities generally declines. Changes by recognized rating services in their ratings of debt securities and changes in the ability of an issuer to make payments of interest and principal also will affect the value of these investments.

Fixed Income Strategies and Risks

Bonds and Other Debt Securities. Bonds and other debt securities may be purchased by the Fund if the Adviser believes that such investments are consistent with the Fund's investment strategies, may contribute to the achievement of the Fund's investment objective and will not violate any of the Fund's investment restrictions. The U.S. Government, corporations and other issuers sell bonds and other debt securities to borrow money. Issuers pay investors interest and generally must repay the amount borrowed at maturity. Some debt securities, such as zero-coupon bonds, do not pay current interest, but are purchased at discounts from their face values. The prices of debt securities fluctuate, depending on such factors as interest rates, credit quality and maturity.

Bonds and other debt securities generally are subject to credit risk and interest rate risk. While debt securities issued by the U.S. Treasury generally are considered free of credit risk, debt issued by agencies and corporations all entail some level of credit risk. Investment grade debt securities have less credit risk than do high-yield, high-risk debt securities. Credit risk is described more fully in the section titled "High-Yield, High-Risk Debt Securities."

Bonds and other debt securities, generally, are interest rate sensitive. During periods of falling interest rates, the values of debt securities held by the Fund generally rise. Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, the values of such securities generally decline. Changes by recognized rating services in their ratings of debt securities and changes in the ability of an issuer to make payments of interest and principal also will affect the value of these investments.

U.S. Government Securities. U.S. Government securities are debt securities that are obligations of or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities. There are two basic types of U.S. Government securities: (1) direct obligations of the U.S. Treasury; and (2) obligations issued or guaranteed by an agency or instrumentality of the U.S. Government, which include the Federal Farm Credit System ("FFCS"), Student Loan Marketing Association ("SLMA"), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("FHLMC"), Federal Home Loan Banks ("FHLB"), Federal National Mortgage Association ("FNMA") and Government National Mortgage Association ("GNMA"). Some obligations issued or guaranteed by agencies or instrumentalities, such as those issued by GNMA, are fully guaranteed by the U.S. Government. Others, such as FNMA bonds, rely on the assets and credit of the instrumentality with limited rights to borrow from the U.S. Treasury. Still other securities, such as obligations of the FHLB, are supported by more extensive rights to borrow from the U.S. Treasury.

U.S. Government securities include mortgage-related securities issued by an agency or instrumentality of the U.S. Government. GNMA certificates are mortgage-backed securities representing part ownership of a pool of mortgage loans. These loans issued by lenders such as mortgage bankers, commercial banks and savings and loan associations are either insured by the Federal Housing Administration or guaranteed by the Veterans Administration. A “pool” or group of such mortgages is assembled and, after being approved by GNMA, is offered to investors through securities dealers. Once approved by GNMA, the timely payment of interest and principal on each mortgage is guaranteed by GNMA and backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. GNMA certificates differ from bonds in that principal is paid back monthly by the borrower over the term of the loan rather than returned in a lump sum at maturity. GNMA certificates are characterized as “pass-through” securities because both interest and principal payments (including prepayments) are passed through to the holder of such certificates.

As of September 7, 2008, the Federal Housing Finance Agency (“FHFA”) was appointed as the conservator of FHLMC and FNMA for an indefinite period. In accordance with the Federal Housing Finance Regulatory Reform Act of 2008 and the Federal Housing Enterprises Financial Safety and Soundness Act of 1992, as conservator, the FHFA will control and oversee these entities until the FHFA deems them financially sound and solvent. During the conservatorship, each entity’s obligations are expected to be paid in the normal course of business. Although no express guarantee exists for the debt or mortgage-backed securities issued by these entities, the U.S. Department of the Treasury, through a securities lending credit facility and a senior preferred stock purchase agreement, has attempted to enhance the ability of the entities to meet their obligations.

Pools of mortgages also are issued or guaranteed by other agencies of the U.S. Government. The average life of pass-through pools varies with the maturities of the underlying mortgage instruments. In addition, a pool’s term may be shortened or lengthened by unscheduled or early payment, or by slower than expected prepayment of principal and interest on the underlying mortgages. The occurrence of mortgage prepayments is affected by the level of interest rates, general economic conditions, the location and age of the mortgage and other social and demographic conditions. As prepayment rates of individual pools vary widely, it is not possible to accurately predict the average life of a particular pool.

A collateralized mortgage obligation (“CMO”) is a debt security issued by a corporation, trust or custodian, or by a U.S. Government agency or instrumentality that is collateralized by a portfolio or pool of mortgages, mortgage-backed securities, U.S. Government securities or corporate debt obligations. The issuer’s obligation to make interest and principal payments is secured by the underlying pool or portfolio of securities. CMOs are most often issued in two or more classes (each of which is a separate security) with varying maturities and stated rates of interest. Interest and principal payments from the underlying collateral (generally a pool of mortgages) are not necessarily passed directly through to the holders of the CMOs; these payments typically are used to pay interest on all CMO classes and to retire successive class maturities in a sequence. Thus, the issuance of CMO classes with varying maturities and interest rates may result in greater predictability of maturity with one class and less predictability of maturity with another class than a direct investment in a mortgage-backed pass-through security (such as a GNMA certificate). Classes with shorter maturities, typically, have lower volatility and yield while those with longer maturities, typically, have higher volatility and yield. Thus, investments in CMOs provide greater or lesser control over the investment characteristics than mortgage pass-through securities and offer more defensive or aggressive investment alternatives.

Investments in mortgage-related U.S. Government securities, such as GNMA certificates and CMOs, also involve other risks. The yield on a pass-through security typically is quoted based on the maturity of the underlying instruments and the associated average life assumption. Actual prepayment experience may cause the yield to differ from the assumed average life yield. Accelerated prepayments adversely impact yields for pass-through securities purchased at a premium; the opposite is true for pass-through securities purchased at a discount. During periods of declining interest rates, prepayment of mortgages underlying pass-through certificates can be expected to accelerate. When the mortgage obligations are prepaid, the Fund reinvests the prepaid amounts in securities, the yields of which reflect interest rates prevailing at that time. Therefore, the Fund’s ability to maintain a portfolio of high-yielding, mortgage-backed securities will be adversely affected to the extent that prepayments of mortgages must be reinvested in securities that have lower yields than the prepaid mortgages. Moreover, prepayments of mortgages that underlie securities purchased at a premium could result in capital losses. Investment in such securities also could

subject the Fund to “maturity extension risk,” which is the possibility that rising interest rates may cause prepayments to occur at a slower than expected rate. This particular risk may effectively change a security that was considered a short or intermediate-term security at the time of purchase into a long-term security. Long-term securities generally fluctuate more widely in response to changes in interest rates than short- or intermediate-term securities.

If the Fund purchases mortgage-backed securities that are “subordinated” to other interests in the same mortgage pool, the Fund, as a holder of those securities, may only receive payments after the pool’s obligations to other investors have been satisfied. An unexpectedly high rate of defaults on the mortgages held by a mortgage pool may limit substantially the pool’s ability to make payments of principal or interest to the Fund as a holder of such subordinated securities, reducing the values of those securities or in some cases rendering them worthless; the risk of such defaults is generally higher in the case of mortgage pools that include so-called “subprime” mortgages. An unexpectedly high or low rate of prepayment on a pool’s underlying mortgages may have similar effects on subordinated securities. A mortgage pool may issue securities subject to various levels of subordination; the risk of non-payment affects securities at each level, although the risk is greatest in the case of more highly subordinate securities.

The guarantees of the U.S. Government, its agencies and instrumentalities are guarantees of the timely payment of principal and interest on the obligations purchased. The value of the shares issued by the Fund is not guaranteed and will fluctuate with the value of the Fund’s portfolio. Generally, when the level of interest rates rise, the value of the Fund’s investment in U.S. Government securities is likely to decline and, when the level of interest rates decline, the value of the Fund’s investment in U.S. Government securities is likely to rise.

The Fund may engage in portfolio trading primarily to take advantage of yield disparities. Such trading strategies may result in minor temporary increases or decreases in the Fund’s current income and in its holding of debt securities that sell at substantial premiums or discounts from face value. If expectations of changes in interest rates or the price of the securities prove to be incorrect, the Fund’s potential income and capital gain will be reduced or its potential loss will be increased.

High-Yield, High-Risk Debt Securities. The real estate securities, convertible securities, bonds and other debt securities in which the Fund may invest may include high-yield, high-risk debt securities rated BB or lower by Standard & Poor’s Corporation (“S&P”) or Ba or lower by Moody’s Investors Service (“Moody’s”) or unrated securities. Securities rated BB or lower by S&P and Ba or lower by Moody’s are referred to in the financial community as “junk bonds” and may include D-rated securities of issuers in default. See Appendix A for a more detailed description of the rating system. Ratings assigned by credit agencies do not evaluate market risks. The Adviser considers the ratings assigned by S&P or Moody’s as one of several factors in its independent credit analysis of issuers. A description of each bond quality category is set forth in Appendix A titled “Quality Ratings of Debt Securities.” The ratings of Moody’s and S&P represent their opinions as to the quality of the securities that they undertake to rate. It should be emphasized, however, that ratings are relative and subjective and are not absolute standards of quality. There is no assurance that any rating will not change. The Fund may retain a security whose rating has changed or has become unrated.

While likely to have some quality and protective characteristics, high-yield, high-risk debt securities, whether or not convertible into common stock, usually involve increased risk as to payment of principal and interest. Issuers of such securities may be highly leveraged and may not have available to them traditional methods of financing. Therefore, the risks associated with acquiring the securities of such issuers generally are greater than is the case with higher-rated securities. For example, during an economic downturn or a sustained period of rising interest rates, issuers of high-yield securities may be more likely to experience financial stress, especially if such issuers are highly leveraged. During such periods, such issuers may not have sufficient revenues to meet their principal and interest payment obligations. The issuer’s ability to service its debt obligations also may be adversely affected by specific issuer developments, or the issuer’s inability to meet specific projected business forecasts or the unavailability of additional financing. The risk of loss due to default by the issuer is significantly greater for the holders of high-yield securities because such securities may be unsecured and may be subordinated to other creditors of the issuer.

High-yield, high-risk debt securities are subject to greater price volatility than higher-rated securities, tend to decline in price more steeply than higher-rated securities in periods of economic difficulty or accelerating interest rates, and are subject to greater risk of non-payment in adverse economic times. There may be a thin trading market for such securities, which may have an adverse impact on market price and the ability of the Fund to dispose of particular issues and may cause the Fund to incur special securities' registration responsibilities, liabilities and costs, and liquidity and valuation difficulties. Unexpected net redemptions may force the Fund to sell high-yield, high-risk debt securities without regard to investment merit, thereby possibly reducing return rates. Such securities may be subject to redemptions or call provisions, which, if exercised when investment rates are declining, could result in the replacement of such securities with lower-yielding securities, resulting in a decreased return. To the extent that the Fund invests in bonds that are original issue discount, zero-coupon, pay-in-kind or deferred interest bonds, the Fund may have taxable interest income greater than the cash actually received on these issues. In order to avoid taxation at the Fund level, the Fund may have to sell portfolio securities to meet taxable distribution requirements.

The market values of high-yield, high-risk debt securities tend to reflect individual corporate developments to a greater extent than higher-rated securities, which react primarily to fluctuations in the general level of interest rates. Lower-rated securities also tend to be more sensitive to economic and industry conditions than higher-rated securities. Adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether or not based on fundamental analysis regarding individual lower-rated bonds, may result in reduced prices for such securities. If the negative factors such as these adversely impact the market value of high-yield, high-risk securities and the Fund holds such securities, the Fund's net asset value will be adversely affected.

The Fund may have difficulty disposing of certain high-yield, high-risk bonds because there may be a thin trading market for such bonds. Because not all dealers maintain markets in all high-yield, high-risk bonds, the Fund anticipates that such bonds could be sold only to a limited number of dealers or institutional investors. The lack of a liquid secondary market may have an adverse impact on market price and the ability to dispose of particular issues and also may make it more difficult to obtain accurate market quotations or valuations for purposes of valuing the Fund's assets. Market quotations generally are available on many high-yield issues only from a limited number of dealers and may not necessarily represent firm bid prices of such dealers or prices for actual sales. In addition, adverse publicity and investor perceptions may decrease the values and liquidity of high-yield, high-risk bonds regardless of a fundamental analysis of the investment merits of such bonds. To the extent that the Fund purchases illiquid or restricted bonds, it may incur special securities' registration responsibilities, liabilities and costs, and liquidity and valuation difficulties relating to such bonds.

Bonds may be subject to redemption or call provisions. If an issuer exercises these provisions when investment rates are declining, the Fund will be likely to replace such bonds with lower-yielding bonds, resulting in decreased returns. Zero-coupon, pay-in-kind and deferred interest bonds involve additional special considerations. Zero-coupon bonds are debt obligations that do not entitle the holder to any periodic payments of interest prior to maturity or a specified cash payment date when the securities begin paying current interest (the "cash payment date") and therefore are issued and traded at discounts from their face amounts or par value. The market prices of zero-coupon securities generally are more volatile than the market prices of securities that pay interest periodically and are likely to respond to changes in interest rates to a greater degree than securities paying interest currently with similar maturities and credit quality. Pay-in-kind bonds pay interest in the form of other securities rather than cash. Deferred interest bonds defer the payment of interest to a later date. Zero-coupon, pay-in-kind or deferred interest bonds carry additional risk in that, unlike bonds that pay interest in cash throughout the period to maturity, the Fund will realize no cash until the cash payment date unless a portion of such securities are sold. There is no assurance of the value or the liquidity of securities received from pay-in-kind bonds. If the issuer defaults, the Fund may obtain no return at all on its investment. To the extent that the Fund invests in bonds that are original issue discount, zero-coupon, pay-in-kind or deferred interest bonds, the Fund may have taxable interest income greater than the cash actually received on these issues. In order to distribute such income to avoid taxation, the Fund may have to sell portfolio securities to meet its taxable distribution requirements under circumstances that could be adverse.

Federal tax legislation limits the tax advantages of issuing certain high-yield, high-risk bonds. This could have a materially adverse effect on the market for high-yield, high-risk bonds.

Cash Management. For defensive purposes or to accommodate inflows of cash awaiting more permanent investment, the Fund may temporarily and without limitation hold high-grade, short-term money market instruments, cash and cash equivalents, including repurchase agreements. The Fund also may invest in registered investment companies which are regulated as money market funds or companies exempted from registration under Sections 3(c)(1) or 3(c)(7) of the 1940 Act that themselves primarily invest in temporary defensive investments, including U.S. Government securities and commercial paper. The Fund may not invest more than 5% of its total assets in investment companies, including money market funds. To the extent that the management fees paid to other investment companies are for the same or similar services as the management fees paid by the Fund, there will be a layering of fees that would increase expenses and decrease returns. Investments in other investment companies are limited by the 1940 Act and the rules thereunder.

Repurchase Agreements. The Fund may enter into repurchase agreements. A repurchase agreement is an agreement to purchase a security and to sell that security back to the original owner at an agreed-on price. The resale price reflects the purchase price plus an agreed-on incremental amount which is unrelated to the coupon rate or maturity of the purchased security. The repurchase obligation of the seller is, in effect, secured by the underlying securities. In the event of a bankruptcy or other default of a seller of a repurchase agreement, the Fund could experience both delays in liquidating the underlying securities and losses, including: (a) possible decline in the value of the collateral during the period while the Fund seeks to enforce its rights thereto; (b) possible loss of all or a part of the income during this period; and (c) expenses of enforcing its rights.

The Fund will enter into repurchase agreements only when the seller agrees that the value of the underlying securities, including accrued interest (if any), will at all times be equal to or exceed the value of the repurchase agreement. The Fund may enter into tri-party repurchase agreements in which a third-party custodian bank ensures the timely and accurate exchange of cash and collateral. The majority of these transactions run from day to day, and delivery pursuant to the resale typically occurs within one to seven days of the purchase. The Fund normally will not enter into repurchase agreements maturing in more than seven days.

Additional Non-Principal Investment Strategies and Risks

Restricted and Illiquid Securities. The Fund may invest in restricted securities that are subject to contractual restrictions on resale. The Fund's policy is to not purchase or hold illiquid securities (which may include restricted securities) if more than 15% of the Fund's net assets would then be illiquid.

The restricted securities that the Fund may purchase include securities that have not been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "1933 Act") but are eligible for purchase and sale pursuant to Rule 144A ("Rule 144A Securities"). This Rule permits certain qualified institutional buyers, such as the Fund, to trade in privately placed securities even though such securities are not registered under the 1933 Act. The Adviser, under criteria established by the Fund's Board of Directors, will consider whether Rule 144A Securities being purchased or held by the Fund are illiquid and thus subject to the Fund's policy limiting investments in illiquid securities. In making this determination, the Adviser will consider the frequency of trades and quotes, the number of dealers and potential purchasers, dealer undertakings to make a market and the nature of the security and the marketplace trades (for example, the time needed to dispose of the security, the method of soliciting offers and the mechanics of transfer). The liquidity of Rule 144A Securities also will be monitored by the Adviser and if, as a result of changed conditions, it is determined that a Rule 144A Security is no longer liquid, the Fund's holding of illiquid securities will be reviewed to determine what, if any, action is required in light of the policy limiting investments in such securities. Investing in Rule 144A Securities could have the effect of increasing the amount of investments in illiquid securities if qualified institutional buyers are unwilling to purchase such securities.

Borrowing. The Fund may not borrow money from banks except for temporary or emergency purposes (*i.e.*, not for leverage), including the meeting of redemption requests that might otherwise require the untimely disposition of securities, in an aggregate amount not exceeding 5% of the value of the Fund's total assets at the time any such borrowing is made. The Fund may obtain such short-term credit as may be necessary for the clearance of purchases and sales of portfolio securities. In the event that market fluctuations cause borrowing to exceed the limits stated above, the Adviser would act to remedy the situation as promptly as possible, normally within three business days, although it is not required to dispose of portfolio holdings immediately if the Fund would suffer losses as a result.

Borrowing money to meet redemptions or other purposes would have the effect of temporarily leveraging the Fund's assets and potentially exposing the Fund to leveraged losses.

When-Issued and Delayed-Delivery Transactions. The Fund can invest in securities on a "when-issued" basis and can purchase or sell securities on a "delayed-delivery" basis. When-issued and delayed-delivery are terms that refer to securities whose terms and indenture are available and for which a market exists but that are not available for immediate delivery.

When such transactions are negotiated, the price (which generally is expressed in yield terms) is fixed at the time the commitment is made. Delivery and payment for the securities take place at a later date (generally within 45 days of the date the offer is accepted). The securities are subject to change in value from market fluctuations during the period until settlement. The value at delivery may be less than the purchase price. For example, changes in interest rates before settlement will affect the value of such securities and may cause a loss to the Fund. During the period between purchase and settlement, no payment is made by the Fund to the issuer and no interest accrues to the Fund from the investment.

The Fund may engage in when-issued transactions to secure what the Adviser considers to be an advantageous price and yield at the time of entering into the obligation. When the Fund enters into a when-issued or delayed-delivery transaction, it relies on the other party to complete the transaction. Its failure to do so may cause the Fund to lose the opportunity to obtain the security at a price and yield the Adviser considers to be advantageous. When the Fund engages in when-issued and delayed-delivery transactions, it does so for the purpose of acquiring or selling securities consistent with its investment objective and strategies, and not for the purpose of investment leverage. Although the Fund will enter into delayed-delivery or when-issued purchase transactions to acquire securities, it can dispose of a commitment before settlement. If the Fund chooses to dispose of the right to acquire a when-issued security before its acquisition or to dispose of its right to delivery or receive against a forward commitment, it may incur a gain or loss.

At the time the Fund makes the commitment to purchase or sell a security on a when-issued or delayed-delivery basis, it records the transaction on its books and reflects the value of the security purchased in determining the Fund's net asset value. In a sale transaction, it records the proceeds to be received. The Fund will identify on its books liquid securities of any type at least equal in value to the value of the Fund's purchase commitments until the Fund pays for the investment.

When issued and delayed-delivery transactions can be used by the Fund as defensive techniques to hedge against anticipated changes in interest rates and prices. For instance, in periods of rising interest rates and falling prices, the Fund might sell securities in its portfolio on a forward commitment basis to attempt to limit its exposure to anticipated falling prices. In periods of falling interest rates and rising prices, the Fund might sell portfolio securities and purchase the same or similar securities on a when-issued or delayed-delivery basis to obtain the benefit of currently higher cash yields.

Segregated Accounts. A number of the Fund's potential non-principal investment strategies may require it to establish segregated accounts. When the Fund enters into an investment strategy that would result in a "senior security" as that term is defined in the 1940 Act, the Fund will either: (i) own an off-setting position in securities; or (ii) set aside liquid securities in a segregated account with its custodian bank (or designated in the Fund's books and records) in the amount prescribed. The Fund will maintain the value of such segregated account equal to the prescribed amount by adding or removing additional liquid securities to account for fluctuations in the value of securities held in such account. Securities held in a segregated account cannot be sold while the senior security is outstanding, unless they are replaced with qualifying securities and the value of the account is maintained.

A segregated account is not required when the Fund holds securities, options, or futures positions whose value is expected to offset its obligations that would otherwise require a segregated account. The Fund may also use other SEC approved methods to reduce or eliminate the leveraged aspects of senior securities.

Derivatives. A number of the Fund's fundamental policies limit its ability to invest in derivatives. The Fund may not purchase or sell commodities or commodity contracts, including futures contracts; purchase or sell options on securities; or invest in foreign currency or in forward foreign currency contracts. However, the Fund may convert U.S. dollars into foreign currency in order to effect securities transactions on foreign securities exchanges.

Lending Portfolio Securities. The Fund may not lend its portfolio securities.

Short Sales. The Fund may not short sell securities.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS

The Adviser is responsible for the placement of portfolio transactions, subject to the supervision of the Fund's Board of Directors. Following is a summary of the Adviser's trading policies which are described in Part II of its Form ADV. The Adviser is primarily a discretionary investment adviser. Accordingly, the Adviser generally determines the securities and quantities to be bought and sold for each client's account.

Best Execution. The Adviser follows procedures intended to provide reasonable assurance of best execution. However, there can be no assurance that best execution will in fact be achieved in any given transaction. The Adviser seeks to place portfolio transactions with brokers or dealers who will execute transactions as efficiently as possible and at the most favorable net price. In placing executions and paying brokerage commissions or dealer markups, the Adviser considers, among other factors, price, commission, timing, aggregated trades, capable floor brokers or traders, competent block trading coverage, ability to position, capital strength and stability, reliable and accurate communication and settlement processing, use of automation, knowledge of other buyers or sellers, arbitrage skills, administrative ability, underwriting and provision of information on the particular security or market in which the transaction is to occur, research, the range and quality of the services made available to clients, and the payment of bona fide client expenses. To the extent that clients direct brokerage, the Adviser cannot be responsible for achieving best execution. The Adviser may place orders for portfolio transactions with broker-dealers who have sold shares of funds which the Adviser serves as adviser or sub-adviser. However, when the Adviser places orders for portfolio transactions, it does not give any consideration to whether a broker-dealer has sold shares of the funds which the Adviser serves as adviser or sub-adviser. The applicability of specific criteria will vary depending on the nature of the transaction, the market in which it is executed and the extent to which it is possible to select from among multiple broker-dealers.

Cross Trades. When the Adviser deems it to be advantageous, the Fund may purchase or sell securities directly from or to another client account which is managed by the Adviser. This may happen due to a variety of circumstances, including situations when the Fund must purchase securities due to holding excess cash and, at the same time, a different client of the Adviser must sell securities in order to increase its cash position. Cross trades are only executed when deemed beneficial to the Fund and the other client, and the Adviser has adopted written procedures to ensure fairness to both parties.

Investment Allocations. The Adviser considers many factors when allocating securities among its clients, including the Fund, including but not limited to the client's investment style, applicable restrictions, availability of securities, available cash, anticipated liquidity, and existing holdings. The Adviser employs several portfolio managers, each of whom performs independent research and develops different levels of conviction concerning potential investments. Clients managed by the portfolio manager performing the research may receive priority allocations of limited investment opportunities that are in short supply, including Initial Public Offerings ("IPOs").

Clients are not assured of participating equally or at all in particular investment allocations. The nature of a client's investment style may exclude it from participating in many investment opportunities, even if the client is not strictly precluded from participation based on written investment restrictions. For example: (i) large -cap value clients are unlikely to participate in initial public offerings of small-capitalization companies; (ii) the Adviser may allocate short-term trading opportunities to clients pursuing active trading strategies rather than clients pursuing long-term buy-and-hold strategies; (iii) minimum block sizes may be optimal for liquidity which may limit the participation of smaller accounts; (iv) it is sometimes impractical for some custodians to deal with securities which are difficult to settle; and (v) private accounts and managed money/wrap accounts generally do not participate in direct purchases of foreign securities, but may participate in ADRs and GDRs.

The Adviser attempts to allocate limited investment opportunities, including IPOs, among clients in a manner that is fair and equitable when viewed over a considerable period of time and involving many allocations. When the Adviser is limited in the amount of a particular security it can purchase, due to a limited supply, limited liquidity, or other reason, the Adviser may allocate the limited investment opportunity to a subset of eligible clients. The Adviser would

then allocate the next limited investment opportunity to a different subset of eligible clients, rotating among subsets as limited investment opportunities are identified.

The Adviser serves as investment adviser for a number of clients and may deal with conflicts of interest when allocating investment opportunities among its various clients. For example: (i) the Adviser receives different advisory fees from different clients; (ii) the performance records of some clients are more public than the performance records of other clients; and (iii) the Adviser and its affiliates, owners, officers and employees have invested substantial amounts of their own capital in some client accounts (notably the Davis Funds, Selected Funds, and Clipper Fund), but do not invest their own capital in every client's account. The majority of the Adviser's clients pursue specific investment strategies, many of which are similar. The Adviser expects that, over long periods of time, most clients pursuing similar investment strategies should experience similar, but not identical, investment performance. Many factors affect investment performance, including but not limited to: (i) the timing of cash deposits and withdrawals to and from an account; (ii) the fact that the Adviser may not purchase or sell a given security on behalf of all clients pursuing similar strategies; (iii) price and timing differences when buying or selling securities; and (iv) the clients' own different investment restrictions. The Adviser's trading policies are designed to minimize possible conflicts of interest in trading for its clients.

Limitations on Aggregate Investments in a Single Company. The Adviser's policy is not to invest for the purpose of exercising control or management of other companies. In extraordinary circumstances the Adviser may seek to influence management. In such an event appropriate government and regulatory filings would be made.

Federal and state laws, as well as company documents (sometimes referred to as "poison pills") may limit the percentage of a company's outstanding shares which may be purchased or owned by the Adviser's clients. This is especially true in heavily regulated industries such as insurance, banking, and real estate investment trusts. Unless it can obtain an exception, the Adviser will not make additional purchases of these companies for its clients if, as a result of such purchase, shares in excess of the applicable investment limitation (for example, 9.9% of outstanding voting shares) would be held by its clients in the aggregate.

Order Priority. The Adviser's trading desk prioritizes incoming orders of similar purchases and sales of securities between institutional and managed money/wrap account orders. The Adviser's trading desk typically executes orders for institutional clients, including investment companies, institutional private accounts, sub-advised accounts and others. Managed money/wrap account program sponsors typically execute orders for managed money/wrap accounts.

The Adviser's trading desk attempts to coordinate the timing of orders with a trade rotation to prevent the Adviser from "bidding against itself" on orders. Generally, a block trade representing a portion of the total trade is placed first for institutional and private accounts. Once this trade is completed, the Adviser places orders for wrap accounts, one sponsor at a time. Sponsors of certain model portfolios will execute trades for their clients. These model portfolio Sponsors are included as a part of the wrap account trade rotation. If the Adviser has not received a response from a model portfolio Sponsor within a reasonable period of time the Adviser will resume through the trade rotation. If this occurs it is possible that the model portfolio Sponsor and the Adviser will be executing similar trades for discretionary clients. The trading concludes with another block transaction for institutional and private accounts. The trading desk follows procedures intended to provide reasonable assurance that no clients are disadvantaged by this trade rotation; and the compliance department monitors execution quality. However, there can be no assurance that best execution will in fact be achieved in any given transaction.

Pattern Accounts. The Adviser serves as investment adviser for a number of clients which are patterned after model portfolios or designated mutual funds managed by the Adviser. For example, a client pursuing the Adviser's large cap value strategy may be patterned after Davis New York Venture Fund. A client patterned after Davis New York Venture Fund will usually have all of its trading (other than trading reflecting cash flows due to client deposits or withdrawals) aggregated with that of Davis New York Venture Fund. In unusual circumstances, the Adviser may not purchase or sell a given security on behalf of all clients (even clients managed in a similar style), and it may not execute a purchase of securities or a sale of securities for all participating clients at the same time.

Orders for accounts which are not patterned after model portfolios or designated mutual funds are generally executed in the order received by the trading desk, with the following exceptions: (i) the execution of orders for clients that have directed that particular brokers be used may be delayed until the orders which do not direct a particular broker have

been filled; (ii) the execution of orders may be delayed when the client (or responsible portfolio manager) requests such delay due to market conditions in the security to be purchased or sold; and (iii) the execution of orders which are to be bunched or aggregated.

Aggregated Trades. Generally, the Adviser's equity portfolio managers communicate investment decisions to a centralized equity trading desk, while fixed income portfolio managers normally place their transactions themselves. The Adviser frequently follows the practice of aggregating orders of various institutional clients for execution, if the Adviser believes that this will result in the best net price and most favorable execution. In some instances, aggregating trades could adversely affect a given client. However, the Adviser believes that aggregating trades generally benefits clients because larger orders tend to have lower execution costs, and the Adviser's clients do not compete with one another trading in the market. Directed brokerage trades in a particular security are typically executed separately from, and possibly after, the Adviser's other client trades.

In general, all of the Adviser's clients (excluding clients who are directing brokerage and managed account/wrap programs) seeking to purchase or sell a given security at approximately the same time will be aggregated into a single order or series of orders. When an aggregated order is filled, all participating clients receive the price at which the order was executed. If, at a later time, the participating clients wish to purchase or sell additional shares of the same security, or if additional clients seek to purchase or sell the same security, then the Adviser will issue a new order and the clients participating in the new order will receive the price at which the new order was executed.

In the event that an aggregated order is not entirely filled, the Adviser will allocate the purchases or sales among participating clients in the manner it considers to be most equitable and consistent with its fiduciary obligations to all such clients. Generally, partially-filled orders are allocated pro rata based on the initial order submitted by each participating client.

In accordance with the various managed account/wrap programs in which the Adviser participates, the Adviser typically directs all trading to the applicable program sponsor unless, in the Adviser's reasonable discretion, doing so would adversely affect the client. Clients typically pay no commissions on trades executed through program sponsors. In the event that an order to the sponsor of a managed account/wrap program is not entirely filled, the Adviser will allocate the purchases or sales among the clients of that sponsor in the manner it considers to be most equitable and consistent with its fiduciary obligations to all such clients. Generally, partially-filled orders are allocated among the particular sponsor's participating clients on a random basis that is anticipated to be equitable over time.

Trading Error Correction. In the course of managing client accounts, it is possible that trading errors will occur from time to time. The Adviser has adopted Trading Error Correction Policies & Procedures which, when the Adviser is at fault, seek to place a client's account in the same position it would have been had there been no error. The Adviser retains flexibility in attempting to place a client's account in the same position it would have been had there been no error. The Adviser attempts to treat all material errors uniformly, regardless of whether they would result in a profit or loss to the client. For example, the Adviser may purchase securities from a client account at cost if they were acquired due to a trading error. If more than one trading error, or a series of trading errors, is discovered in a client account, then gains and losses on the erroneous trades may be netted.

Research Paid For With Commissions ("Soft Dollars"). The Adviser does not use client commissions, "soft dollars," to pay for: (i) computer hardware or software, or other electronic communications facilities; (ii) publications, both paper based or electronic that are available to the general public; and (iii) third-party research services. If the Adviser determines to purchase such services, it pays for them using its own resources.

The Adviser's portfolio managers may take into account the research resources, as well as the execution capacity, of a brokerage firm in selecting brokers. Thus, transactions may be directed to a brokerage firm which provides: (i) important information concerning a company; (ii) introductions to key company officers; (iii) industry and company conferences; and (iv) other value added research services. The Adviser may have an incentive to select or recommend a broker-dealer based on its interest in receiving the research or services, rather than on its clients' interest in receiving most favorable execution. If the Adviser were to direct brokerage to a firm providing these value added services the Adviser may receive a benefit as it may not have to pay for the services it has received.

The Adviser follows the concepts of Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Subject to the criteria of Section 28(e), the Adviser may pay a broker a brokerage commission in excess of that which another broker might have charged for effecting the same transactions, in recognition of the value of the brokerage and research services provided by or through the broker. The Adviser's Head Trader exercises his professional judgment to determine which brokerage firm is best suited to execute any given portfolio transaction. This includes transactions executed through brokerage firms which provide the services listed above. The Adviser does not attempt to allocate soft dollar benefits to client accounts proportionately to the commissions which the accounts pay to brokerage firms which provide research services. The Adviser believes it is important to its investment decision-making to have access to independent research.

Exceptions. There are occasions when the Adviser varies the trading procedures and considerations described above. The Adviser exercises its best judgment in determining whether clients should execute portfolio transactions simultaneously with prior to, or subsequent to the model portfolio or designated mutual fund that they are patterned after. The factors that the Adviser considers in exercising its judgment include, but are not limited to, the need for confidentiality of the purchase or sale, market liquidity of the securities in issue, the particular events or circumstances that prompt the purchase or sale of the securities, and operational efficiencies. Even when transactions are executed on the same day, clients may not receive the same price as the model portfolios or designated mutual funds they are patterned after. If the transactions are not aggregated, such prices may be better or worse.

Portfolio Turnover. Because the Fund's portfolios are managed using the Davis Investment Discipline, portfolio turnover is expected to be low. The Fund anticipates that during normal market conditions, their annual portfolio turnover rate will be less than 100%. However, depending upon market conditions, portfolio turnover rate will vary. At times, it could be high, which could require the payment of larger amounts in brokerage commissions and possibly more taxable distributions.

When the Adviser deems it to be appropriate, a Fund may engage in active and frequent trading to achieve its investment objective. Active trading may include participation in IPOs. Active trading may result in the realization and distribution to shareholders of larger amounts of capital gains compared with a fund with less active trading strategies, which could increase shareholder tax liability. Active trading may also generate larger amounts of short-term capital gains, which are generally taxable as ordinary income when distributed to taxable shareholders. Frequent trading also increases transaction costs which could detract from a Fund's performance.

Portfolio Commissions:

	For fiscal year December 31:		
	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Brokerage commissions paid:	\$218,690	\$90,673	\$588,370
Amount paid to brokers providing portfolio research:	N/A	N/A	N/A
Brokerage as a percentage of average net assets:	0.02%	0.01%	0.06%

Investments in Certain Broker-Dealers. As of December 31, 2011, the Fund owned the following securities (excluding repurchase agreements) issued by any of its regular brokers and dealers. The Fund's regular brokers and dealers are the ten brokers or dealers receiving the greatest amount of commissions from fund portfolio transactions during the most recent fiscal year, the ten brokers or dealers engaging in the largest amount of principal transactions during the most recent fiscal year, and the ten brokers or dealers that sold the largest amount of fund shares during the most recent fiscal year. The most recent fiscal year ended December 31, 2011:

<u>Broker-dealer</u>	<u>\$ Value</u>
Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.	\$6,610,433

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The Fund follows investment strategies developed in accordance with its investment objective, policies and restrictions described in its prospectus and this Statement of Additional Information.

The Fund has adopted the fundamental investment policies set forth below, which may not be changed without shareholder approval. Where necessary, an explanation following a fundamental policy describes the Fund's practices with respect to that policy, as permitted by governing rules, regulations, and interpretations. If the governing rules, regulations, and/or interpretations change, the Fund's investment practices may change without a shareholder vote.

The fundamental investment restrictions set forth below may not be changed without the approval of the lesser of: (i) 2/3 or more of the voting securities present at a duly held meeting of Fund shareholders at which a quorum (more than 50% of outstanding shares) is present; or (ii) more than 1/2 of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund.

Except for the fundamental investment policies regarding illiquid securities and borrowing, all percentage restrictions apply as of the time of an investment without regard to any later fluctuations in the value of portfolio securities or other assets. All references to the assets of the Fund are in terms of current market value.

The Fund may not:

1. Invest more than 25% of its total assets in the securities of issuers in any one industry.
2. Invest in the securities of foreign issuers and obligors if, as a result, more than 15% of the Fund's total assets would be invested in such securities.
3. Invest in foreign currency or in forward foreign currency contracts. However, the Fund may convert U.S. dollars into foreign currency in order to effect securities transactions on foreign securities exchanges.
4. Invest in any restricted securities, including privately sold bonds, debentures or other debt securities or other illiquid assets, including repurchase agreements maturing in over seven days and securities which do not have readily available market quotations if, as a result, more than 10% of the Fund's total assets would be invested in such securities.

Explanatory note not part of the fundamental policy: If illiquid securities exceeded 10% of the value of the Fund's net assets, the Adviser would attempt to reduce the Fund's investment in illiquid securities in an orderly fashion.

5. Invest more than 10% of the Fund's total assets in securities of special situation companies. A special situation company is a company which is in the process of liquidation or a liquidation proceeding, a bankruptcy reorganization or proceeding, or a recapitalization, or is purchased for the purpose of earning an arbitrage profit on a company which is the subject of a tender offer or merger proposal by a third party.
6. Invest in securities of any company with a record of less than three years' continuous operation (including that of predecessors) if, as a result, more than 25% of the Fund's total assets would be invested in such securities.
7. Underwrite the securities of other issuers, except that the Fund may acquire restricted securities under circumstances where, if such securities are sold, the Fund might be deemed to be an underwriter for the purposes of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act").
8. Purchase or sell real estate or interests in real estate, except that the Fund may purchase marketable securities of companies holding real estate or interests in real estate.
9. Purchase or sell commodities or commodity contracts, including futures contracts.
10. Make loans, except that the Fund may purchase issues of (i) publicly distributed bonds, debentures or other debt securities; or (ii) privately sold bonds, debentures or other debt securities immediately convertible into equity securities, provided that such purchases of privately sold debt securities do not to exceed 5% of the Fund's total assets.

11. Purchase securities on margin, except that the Fund may obtain such short-term credits as necessary for the clearance of purchases and sales of securities.
12. Borrow money from banks except for temporary or emergency purposes (i.e., not for leverage), including the meeting of redemption requests that might otherwise require the untimely disposition of securities, in an aggregate amount not exceeding 5% of the value of the Fund's total assets at the time any such borrowing is made.
13. Sell securities short.
14. Purchase or sell options on securities.
15. Participate in a joint or joint and several basis in any securities trading account.
16. Purchase the securities of any other investment company except (1) in the open market or in privately negotiated transactions where (in either case) to the best information of the Fund no commission, profit or sales charge to a sponsor or dealer (other than the customary broker's commission) results from such purchase but neither open market nor privately negotiated purchases of such securities shall exceed 5% of the Fund's total assets in either category (not in the aggregate), or (2) if such purchase is part of a merger, consolidation or acquisition of assets.
17. Invest in or hold securities of any issuer if, to the knowledge of the Fund, those officers and Directors of the Fund or officers or Directors of the Adviser owning individually more than ½ of 1% of the securities of such issuer own in the aggregate more than 5% of the securities of such issuer.

Non-Fundamental Investment Policies

The Fund has adopted and will follow the non-fundamental investment policies set forth below, which may be changed by the Fund's Board of Directors without the approval of the Fund's shareholders.

The Fund may not:

1. Make investments for the purposes of exercising control or management.
2. Purchase or sell interests in oil, gas or other mineral exploration or development programs, although it may invest in the securities of issuers that invest in or sponsor such programs
3. The Fund will not mortgage, pledge, or hypothecate more than 33 1/3% of its total assets, taken at market value in securities lending or other activities.

SECTION II: THE FUND AND KEY PERSONS

This Statement of Additional Information should be read in conjunction with the prospectus. This Statement of Additional Information supplements the information available in the prospectus.

ORGANIZATION OF THE FUND

Clipper Fund, Inc. The Clipper Fund, Inc. is an open-end management investment company incorporated in California on December 1, 1983. For operational purposes, its inception date is February 29, 1984. The Fund is classified under the 1940 Act as a non-diversified open-end management investment company.

Fund Shares. The Fund is authorized to issue 200,000,000 shares of one class of stock with no par value. The Fund's shares have equal dividend, distribution, liquidation, and voting rights. Holders of the Fund's shares have no conversion or pre-emptive rights. All shares of the Fund when duly issued will be fully paid and non-assessable. The rights of the holders of shares of capital stock may not be modified except by vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares. Holders of capital stock are entitled to one vote per share on all matters voted upon by the Fund's shareholders. In addition, the Fund's shares have cumulative voting rights in the election of directors. This means that a shareholder may cumulate votes by multiplying the number of shares which the shareholder holds by the number of directors to be elected and casting all such votes for one candidate or distributing them among any two or more candidates. In order to cumulate votes, a shareholder must give notice of the shareholder's intention to cumulate votes at the meeting and prior to the voting, and the candidates' names must have been placed in

nomination prior to the commencement of voting. If any one shareholder has given notice as described above, then all shareholders may cumulate their votes for candidates in nomination.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

The Fund's Board of Directors supervises the business and management of the Fund. The Board establishes the Fund's policies and meets regularly to review the activities of the officers, who are responsible for day-to-day operations of the Fund, the Adviser, and certain other service providers. The Board approves all significant agreements between the Fund and those companies that furnish services to the Fund. The Directors are elected and serve until their successors are elected and qualified. Information about the Directors, including their business addresses, ages, principal occupations during the past five years, and other current Directorships of publicly traded companies or funds, are set forth in the table below. All of the Directors are considered "independent" as none is an "interested person" of the Fund, as that term is defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act ("Independent Directors"). For the purposes of their service as Directors of the Fund, the business address for each of the Directors is: 2949 E. Elvira Road, Suite 101, Tucson, AZ 85756.

All of the Funds' Directors qualify as persons who are not "interested persons" under the 1940 Act ("Independent Directors"). The Chairman presides at meetings of the Directors and may call meetings of the Board and any Board committee whenever he deems it necessary. The Chair may act as a liaison with the Fund's management, officers, attorneys, and other Directors generally between meetings. The Chair may perform such other functions as may be requested by the Board from time to time. The Board has designated a number of standing committees as further described below, each of which has a Chair. The Board also may designate working groups or ad hoc committees as it deems appropriate.

The Board believes that this leadership structure is appropriate because it allows the Board to exercise informed and independent judgment over matters under its purview, and it allocates areas of responsibility among committees or working groups of Directors and the full Board in a manner that enhances effective oversight. The Board believes that having a majority of Independent Directors is appropriate and in the best interest of the Fund's shareholders. At this time all of the Fund's Directors qualify as Independent Directors. The leadership structure of the Board may be changed at any time and in the discretion of the Board, including in response to changes in circumstances or the characteristics of the Fund.

DIRECTORS

Name, (<i>birthday</i>)	Position(s) Held with the Fund	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Director	Other directorships for public companies and registered investment companies currently serving or held during the past five years:
INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS:					
Prof. Lawrence Harris Born 09/16/1956	Director	Indefinite and since April 2006	Fred V. Keenan Chair in Finance of the Marshall School of Business, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA	1	Interactive Brokers Group, Inc.
Steven Kearsley Born 09/29/1941	Director	Indefinite and since April 2006	Private Investor, Real Estate Development	1	None
Lawrence McNamee Born 09/12/1934	Director	Indefinite and since inception	Retired Educator	1	None
Norman Williamson Born 05/18/1932	Director/ Chairman	Indefinite and since inception	Private Investor	1	None

DIRECTORS' COMPENSATION

Each Director of the Fund receives an aggregate annual retainer of \$20,000 from the Fund for service on the Fund's Board. Directors are also reimbursed for all out-of-pocket expenses relating to attendance at such meetings.

The following table sets forth Directors' compensation for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2011, for services as Directors of the Fund:

Director	Aggregate Compensation from the Fund	Total Compensation from Fund Complex Paid to Directors
Lawrence Harris	\$20,000	\$20,000
Steven Kearsley	\$20,000	\$20,000
Lawrence McNamee	\$20,000	\$20,000
Norman Williamson	\$20,000	\$20,000

OFFICERS

All Fund officers hold positions as executive officers with the Adviser and its affiliates, including Davis Selected Advisers, L.P. (adviser), Davis Selected Advisers – NY, Inc. (sub-adviser), Davis Distributors, LLC (the principal underwriter), Davis Investments, LLC (the sole general partner of the Adviser), and other affiliated companies. The Fund does not pay salaries to any of its officers. Each of the Fund's officers serves for one year and until his or her successor is elected.

Christopher Davis (born 07/13/65, Clipper Fund officer since 12/19/05). President of the Fund. Chairman, Davis Selected Advisers, L.P., and also serves as an executive officer in certain companies affiliated with the Adviser, including sole member of the Adviser's general partner, Davis Investments, LLC; Chief Executive Officer, President or Vice President of each of the Davis Funds (consisting of 13 portfolios), and Selected Funds (consisting of three portfolios); Employee of Shelby Cullom Davis & Co. (registered broker/dealer). Director of the Washington Post (media and publishing company). Director of each of the Davis Funds (consisting of 13 portfolios); and the Selected Funds (consisting of three portfolios).

Kenneth Eich (born 08/14/53, Clipper Fund officer since 12/19/05). Executive Vice President and Principal Executive Officer of the Fund, each of the Davis Funds (consisting of 13 portfolios), and Selected Funds (consisting of three portfolios); Chief Operating Officer, Davis Selected Advisers, L.P.; and also serves as an executive officer in certain companies affiliated with the Adviser.

Douglas Haines (born 03/04/71, Clipper Fund officer since 12/19/05). Vice President, Treasurer, Chief Financial Officer, Principal Financial Officer, and Principal Accounting Officer of the Fund, each of the Davis Funds (consisting of 13 portfolios), and Selected Funds (consisting of three portfolios); Vice President and Director of Fund accounting, Davis Selected Advisers, L.P.

Sharra Haynes (born 09/25/66, Clipper Fund officer since 12/19/05). Vice President, Chief Compliance Officer of the Fund, each of the Davis Funds (consisting of 13 portfolios), and Selected Funds (consisting of three portfolios); Vice President and Chief Compliance Officer, Davis Selected Advisers, L.P.; and also serves as an executive officer in certain companies affiliated with the Adviser.

Thomas Tays (born 03/07/57, Clipper Fund officer since 12/19/05). Vice President and Secretary of the Fund; each of the Davis Funds (consisting of 13 portfolios), and Selected Funds (consisting of three portfolios); Vice President, Chief Legal Officer and Secretary, Davis Selected Advisers, L.P.; and also serves as an executive officer in certain companies affiliated with the Adviser.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Although the Board has general criteria that guide its choice of candidates to serve on the Board, there are no specific required qualifications for Board membership, including with respect to the diversity of candidates for Board membership. Candidates for Board membership nominated by shareholders are not treated differently than candidates nominated from other sources. The Board believes that the different perspectives, viewpoints, professional experience, education, and individual qualities of each Director represent a diversity of experiences and a variety of complementary skills. Each Director has experience as a Director of the Clipper Fund. It is the Directors' belief that this allows the Board, as a whole, to oversee the business of the Fund in a manner consistent with the best interests of the Fund's shareholders. When considering potential nominees to fill vacancies on the Board, and as part of its annual self-evaluation, the Board reviews the mix of skills and other relevant experiences of the Directors; qualified candidates will be men or women of proven character and talent who have achieved notable success in their professional careers. The specific talents which the Nominating Committee of the Board seeks in a candidate depends to a great extent upon the Board of Directors' needs at the time a vacancy occurs.

The table above provides professional experience of each Director on an individual basis. This disclosure includes the length of time serving the Fund, other directorships held, and their principal occupation during the past five years. Each of the Directors has served on the board of directors for at least five years, during which time they have become familiar with the Fund's regulatory and investment matters and have contributed to the Directors' deliberations. In light of the Fund's business and structure, the Board believes the experience of each Director is beneficial for overseeing the business of the Fund. Moreover, the Board believes that the different experiences and backgrounds of the Directors are complementary and enhance the Board's ability to oversee the Fund's affairs.

Audit Committee. The Fund has an Audit Committee, which is comprised of all of the Directors, and Mr. Kearsley serves as the Chair. The Audit Committee reviews financial statements and other audit-related matters for the Fund. The Audit Committee also holds discussions with management and with the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm concerning the scope of the Fund's audit and the firm's independence. The Audit Committee meets as often as deemed appropriate by the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee met two times during fiscal year ended December 31, 2011.

The Board of Directors has determined that Stephen Kearsley is the Fund's independent audit committee financial expert pursuant to Section 407 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and as defined by Item 3 of Form N-CSR of the 1940 Act. In their deliberations, the Board of Directors considered Mr. Kearsley's (i) professional experience; (ii) independence as defined in Item 3 of Form N-CSR; and (iii) integrity and absence of disciplinary history.

Nominating Committee. The Fund has a Nominating Committee, which is comprised of all of the Directors, and Mr. Williamson serves as the Chair. The Nominating Committee meets as often as it deems appropriate to discharge the responsibilities for the matters within its purview, as set forth in the Nominating Committee's charter. The Fund does not elect Directors annually. Each director serves until his or her retirement, resignation, death or removal. The Nominating Committee met once during calendar year 2011. The Nominating Committee reviews and nominates persons to serve as members of the Board of Directors, and reviews and makes recommendations concerning the compensation of the Directors. When the Board of Directors is seeking a candidate to become a director, it considers qualified candidates received from a variety of sources, including third parties that may receive compensation related to identifying and evaluating candidates. Shareholders may propose nominees by writing to the Nominating Committee, in care of the Secretary of the Fund, at 2949 East Elvira, Suite 101, Tucson, Arizona 85756.

Pricing Committee. The Fund has a Pricing Committee, which is comprised of any one of the Directors, Mr. Eich (an officer of the Fund) and Mr. Haines (an officer of the Fund). The Pricing Committee meets as often as deemed appropriate by the Pricing Committee, including in circumstances where management for the Fund notifies a member of the Pricing Committee that a meeting is necessary to consider particular valuation matters. The Pricing Committee met more than 20 times during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011. The Pricing Committee reviews and makes recommendations concerning pricing of the Fund's portfolio securities.

RISK OVERSIGHT

As a registered investment company, the Fund is subject to a variety of risks, including investment risk, valuation risk, reputational risk, risk of operational failure or lack of business continuity, and legal, compliance and regulatory risk. Risk management seeks to identify and address risks, i.e., events or circumstances that could have material adverse effects on the business, operations, shareholder services, investment performance or reputation of the Fund.

Day-to-day management of the Fund, including risk management, is the responsibility of the Fund's contractual service providers, including the Fund's investment adviser, principal underwriter/distributor and transfer agent. Each of these entities is responsible for specific portions of the Fund's operations, including the processes and associated risks relating to the Fund's investments, integrity of cash movements, financial reporting, operations and compliance. The Board oversees the service providers' discharge of their responsibilities, including the processes they use to manage relevant risks. As part of its overall activities, the Board reviews the management of the Fund's risk management structure by various departments of the Adviser, including: Portfolio Management, Fund Operations, Legal and Internal Audit, as well as by the Fund's Chief Compliance Officer ("CCO"). The responsibility to manage the Fund's risk management structure on a day-to-day basis is within the Adviser's overall investment management responsibilities. The Adviser has its own, independent interest in risk management.

The Board discharges risk oversight as part of its overall activities, with the assistance of its Audit Committee and CCO. In addressing issues regarding the Fund’s risk management between meetings, appropriate representatives of the Adviser communicate with the Chair of the Board or the Fund’s CCO, who is accountable and reports directly to the Board. Various personnel, including the Fund’s CCO, the Adviser’s management, and other service providers (such as the Fund’s independent accountants) make periodic reports to the Board or to the Audit Committee with respect to various aspects of risk management.

The Board recognizes that not all risks that may affect the Fund can be identified, that it may not be practical or cost-effective to eliminate or mitigate certain risks, that it may be necessary to bear certain risks (such as investment-related risks) to achieve the Fund’s investment objective, and that the processes, procedures and controls employed to address certain risks may be limited in their effectiveness. Moreover, reports received by the Directors as to risk management matters are typically summaries of the relevant information. As a result of the foregoing and other factors, the Board’s risk management oversight is subject to substantial limitations.

The Audit Committee assists the Board in reviewing with the independent auditors, at various times throughout the year, matters relating to the annual audits and financial accounting and reporting matters. The Pricing Committee reviews and makes recommendations concerning pricing of the Fund’s portfolio securities.

The Fund’s CCO assists the Board in overseeing the significant investment policies of the Fund. The CCO monitors these policies. The Board receives and considers the CCO’s annual written report, which, among other things, summarizes material compliance issues that arose during the previous year and any remedial action taken to address these issues, as well as any material changes to the compliance programs. The Board also receives and considers reports from the Fund’s CCO throughout the year. As part of its oversight responsibilities, the Board has approved various compliance policies and procedures.

Each Committee presents reports to the Board, which may prompt further discussion of issues concerning the oversight of the Fund’s risk management. The Board also may discuss particular risks that are not addressed in the Committee process.

DIRECTORS’ FUND HOLDINGS

As of December 31, 2011, the Directors had invested the following amounts in the Fund. Investments are listed in the following ranges: none, \$1-10,000, \$10,001-50,000, \$50,001-100,000 and over \$100,000:

Directors	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in Clipper Fund
Lawrence Harris	Over \$100,000
Steven Kearsley	Over \$100,000
Lawrence McNamee	Over \$100,000
Norman Williamson	Over \$100,000

DIRECTORS’ AFFILIATIONS AND TRANSACTIONS

None of the Directors (or their immediate family members) owns any securities issued by the Fund’s investment adviser, sub-adviser, principal underwriter or any company (other than a registered investment company) directly or indirectly controlling, controlled by or under common control with the above listed companies (hereafter referred to as the “Adviser and its affiliates”).

None of the Directors (or their immediate family members) have had any direct or indirect interest, the value of which exceeds \$120,000, during the last two calendar years in the Adviser and its affiliates.

None of the Directors (or their immediate family members) have had any material interest in any transaction, or series of transactions, during the last two years, in which the amount involved exceeds \$120,000 and to which any of the following persons was a party: the Fund, an officer of the Fund, or any fund managed by the Adviser and its affiliates.

None of the Directors (or their immediate family members) have had any direct or indirect relationships during the last two years, in which the amount involved exceeds \$120,000 and to which any of the following persons was a party: the Fund, an officer of the Fund, or any fund managed by the Adviser and its affiliates.

None of the officers of the Adviser and its affiliates have served during the last two years on the board of directors of a company where any Director of the Fund (or any of the Directors' immediate family members) served as an officer.

CERTAIN SHAREHOLDERS OF THE FUND

As of March 31, 2012, the Fund's Directors and officers as a group owned approximately 1% of the outstanding shares of the Fund. The Adviser, its officers and affiliates, and Davis family members have invested in excess of \$60 million (at cost) in the Fund.

The following table sets forth, as of March 31, 2012, the name and holdings of each person known by the Fund to be a record owner of more than 5% of the outstanding shares. Other than as indicated below, the Fund is not aware of any shareholder who beneficially owns more than 25% of the Fund's total outstanding shares. Shareholders owning a significant percentage of the Fund's shares do not affect the voting rights of other shareholders.

Name and Address	Number of Shares Owned of Record	Percent of Fund
National Financial Services Corp. For Exclusive Benefit of Customers New York, NY	5,631,590	34.93%
Charles Schwab & Co. Inc. SPL custody A/C for Excl Benefit Customers San Francisco, CA	2,252,594	13.97%
Pershing LLC Jersey City, NJ	1,298,929	8.06%

INVESTMENT ADVISORY SERVICES

Davis Selected Advisers, L.P. and Davis Selected Advisers-NY, Inc. Davis Selected Advisers, L.P. (the "Adviser"), whose principal office is at 2949 East Elvira Road, Suite 101, Tucson, Arizona 85756, serves as investment adviser for the Fund; Davis New York Venture Fund, Inc., Davis Series, Inc., and Davis Variable Account Fund, Inc. (collectively the "Davis Funds"); and Selected American Shares, Inc., Selected International Fund, Inc., and Selected Capital Preservation Trust (collectively the "Selected Funds"). The Adviser also provides advisory or sub-advisory services to other parties including other registered investment companies, private accounts, offshore funds, and managed money/wrap accounts. Davis Investments, LLC, an entity controlled by Christopher Davis, is the Adviser's sole general partner. Christopher Davis is Chairman of the Adviser and, as the sole member of the general partner, controls the Adviser. Davis Distributors, LLC (the "Distributor"), a subsidiary of the Adviser, serves as the distributor or principal underwriter of the funds that the Adviser administers, including the Fund, Davis Funds, Selected Funds, and offshore funds. Davis Selected Advisers - NY, Inc., ("Sub-Adviser") a wholly owned subsidiary of the Adviser, performs investment management, research and other services for the Fund on behalf of the Adviser under sub-advisory agreements with the Adviser.

Advisory and Sub-Advisory Agreement with Davis Selected Advisers, L.P. and Davis Selected Advisers-NY, Inc. Pursuant to an advisory agreement with the Adviser and the Sub-Adviser (the “Advisory and Sub-Advisory Agreement”), The Fund pays the Adviser a fee at an annual rate based on average net assets as follows:

Advisory Fee Schedule
Schedule A

<u>Annual Rate</u>	<u>Net Assets of Fund</u>
0.55% of.....	First \$3 billion
0.54% of.....	Next \$1 billion
0.53% of.....	Next \$1 billion
0.52% of.....	Next \$1 billion
0.51% of.....	Next \$1 billion
0.50% of.....	Next \$3 billion
0.485% of	Over \$10 billion
Fee expressed as a percentage of net assets	

These fees may be higher than those of some other mutual funds but are not necessarily higher than those paid by funds with similar objectives. The aggregate advisory fees paid by the Fund to the Adviser for the periods indicated were:

For fiscal year ended December 31:

<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
\$6,230,602	\$6,347,009	\$6,015,400

In accordance with the provisions of the 1940 Act, the Advisory and Sub-Advisory Agreement will terminate automatically on assignment and are subject to cancellation on 60 days’ written notice by the Fund’s Board of Directors, the vote of the holders of a majority of the Fund’s outstanding shares or the Adviser. The continuance of the Advisory and Sub-Advisory Agreement must be approved at least annually by the Fund’s Board of Directors or by the vote of holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of the Fund. In addition, any new agreement, or the continuation of the existing agreement, must be approved by a majority of Directors who are not parties to the agreements or interested persons of any such party. The Advisory and Sub-Advisory Agreement also makes provisions for portfolio transactions and brokerage policies of the Fund, which are discussed above under “Portfolio Transactions.”

Pursuant to the Advisory and Sub-Advisory Agreement, the Adviser, subject to the general supervision of the Fund’s Board of Directors, provides management and investment advice and furnishes statistical, executive and clerical personnel, bookkeeping, office space and equipment necessary to carry out its investment advisory functions and such corporate managerial duties as requested by the Board of Directors of the Fund. The Fund bears all expenses other than those specifically assumed by the Adviser under the Advisory and Sub-Advisory Agreement, including preparation of its tax returns, financial reports to regulatory authorities, dividend determinations, transactions and accounting matters related to its custodian bank, transfer agency, custodial and investor services, and qualification of its shares under federal and state securities laws. The Fund may reimburse the Adviser for providing certain services, including accounting and administrative services, and investor services. Such reimbursements are detailed below:

For fiscal year ended December 31:

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Accounting and Administrative Services:	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Shareholder services	\$62,230	\$74,617	\$60,169

Approval of the Advisory and Sub-Advisory Agreement. The Board of Directors is scheduled to meet four times a year. The Directors believe that matters bearing on the Advisory and Sub-Advisory Agreement is considered at most, if not all, of their meetings. The Directors are advised by independent legal counsel selected by the Directors. A discussion of the Directors’ considerations in the annual approval of Advisory and Sub-Advisory Agreements is included in the Fund’s semi-annual report.

Unique Nature of Each Fund. The Adviser may serve as the investment adviser or sub-adviser to other funds that have investment objectives and principal investment strategies similar to those of the Fund. While the Fund may have many similarities to these other funds, the investment performance of each fund will be different due to a number of differences between the funds, including differences in sales charges, expense ratios and cash flows.

Code of Ethics. The Adviser, Sub-Adviser, Distributor and the Fund have adopted a Code of Ethics meeting the requirements of Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act that regulate the personal securities transactions of the Adviser’s investment personnel, other employees and affiliates with access to information regarding securities transactions of the Fund. Such employees may invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Fund. A copy of the Code of Ethics is on public file with, and available from, the SEC.

Continuing Regulation. The Adviser, like most other asset managers, is subject to ongoing inquiries from the SEC and/or the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”) regarding industry practices.

Litigation. In August 2008, a class action lawsuit was filed in the United States District Court for the District of Arizona on behalf of investors in Davis New York Venture Fund (“DNYVF”) against Davis Selected Advisers L.P. (DNYVF’s adviser) and Davis Distributors, LLC (DNYVF’s principal distributor). The plaintiffs claim that the defendants (“Davis Entities”) charged DNYVF excessive and disproportionate fees to manage DNYVF and distribute DNYVF’s shares. The lawsuit seeks monetary damages and other relief. The Davis Entities believe that the action is without merit and have undertaken a vigorous defense in these proceedings. Although no determination can be made at this time, it is not anticipated that this lawsuit will have a material adverse effect on the Davis Entities, their assets, or the Fund.

Proxy Voting Policies and Record. The Board of Directors has directed the Adviser to vote the Fund’s portfolio securities in conformance with the Adviser’s Proxy Voting Procedures and Policies. These procedures are summarized in Appendix B. Information regarding how the Fund voted proxies relating to portfolio securities during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30 is available on the Fund’s website (www.clipperfund.com). It is also available, without charge, by calling the Clipper Fund’s Investor Services Department at 1-800-432-2504 or on the Commission’s website (www.sec.gov).

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

The portfolio managers of the Fund are Christopher Davis and Kenneth Feinberg. They are the persons primarily responsible for investing the Fund’s assets on a daily basis.

Other Accounts Managed as of December 31, 2011

Portfolio Managers	Number of RICs ⁽²⁾	Assets ⁽¹⁾ in RICs ⁽²⁾	Number of OPIV ⁽³⁾	Assets in OPIV ⁽³⁾	Number of OA ⁽⁴⁾	Assets in OA ⁽⁴⁾
C. Davis	24	\$17 Billion	13	\$565 Million	85	\$5.9 Billion
K. Feinberg	22	\$19 Billion	9	\$460 Million	75	\$5.5 Billion

- (1) “Assets” means total assets managed by the portfolio manager. Some or all of these assets may be co-managed with another portfolio manager who will also be credited with managing the same assets. As a result, the sum of assets managed by the Adviser’s portfolio managers may exceed the total assets managed by the Adviser.
- (2) “RIC” means Registered Investment Company.
- (3) “OPIV” means Other Pooled Investment Vehicles.
- (4) “OA” means Other Accounts. These accounts are primarily private accounts and sponsors of managed money/wrap accounts.

Ownership of Fund Shares

As of December 31, 2011, the portfolio managers had invested the following amounts in the Fund.

	None	\$1 to \$10K	\$10K to \$50K	\$50K to \$100K	\$100K to \$500K	\$500K to \$1 Mill	Over \$1 Mill
C. Davis							X
K. Feinberg						X	

The Adviser, its officers and affiliates, and Davis family members have invested in excess of \$60 million in the Fund.

Structure of Compensation

Christopher Davis' compensation for services provided to the Adviser consists of a base salary. The Adviser's portfolio managers are provided benefits packages including life insurance, health insurance, and participation in the Adviser's 401(k) plan comparable to that received by other company employees.

Kenneth Feinberg's, compensation for services provided to the Adviser consists of: (i) a base salary; (ii) an annual discretionary bonus; (iii) awards of equity ("Units") in Davis Selected Advisers, L.P. including Units, options on Units, and/or phantom Units; and (iv) an incentive plan whereby the Adviser purchases shares in selected mutual funds managed by the Adviser. At the end of specified periods, generally five-years following the date of purchase, some, all, or none of the Fund shares will be registered in the employee's name based on fund performance, after expenses on a pre-tax basis, versus the Fund's benchmark index, as described in the Fund's prospectus or, in limited cases, based on performance ranking among established peer groups. The Adviser does not purchase incentive shares in every fund these portfolio managers manage or assist on. The Adviser's portfolio managers are provided benefits packages including life insurance, health insurance, and participation in the Adviser's 401(k) plan comparable to that received by other company employees.

Potential Conflicts of Interest

Potential conflicts of interest may arise in connection with the management of multiple accounts, including potential conflicts of interest related to the knowledge and timing of the Fund's trades, investment opportunities, broker selection and Fund investments. Portfolio managers and other investment professionals may be privy to the size, timing and possible market impact of a Fund's trades. It is theoretically possible that Portfolio Managers could use this information to the advantage of other accounts they manage and to the possible detriment of a Fund. It is possible that an investment opportunity may be suitable for both a Fund and other accounts managed by portfolio managers, but may not be available in sufficient quantities for both the Fund and the other accounts to participate fully. Similarly, there may be limited opportunity to sell an investment held by a Fund and another account. Management of multiple portfolios and/or other accounts may result in a portfolio manager devoting unequal time and attention to the management of each portfolio and/or other account. The Adviser seeks to manage such competing interests for the time and attention of portfolio managers. For example, many of Davis Advisors' portfolio managers focus on a small set of model accounts with similar accounts being managed by investing in the same securities and using the same investment weightings that are used in connection with the management of the model accounts.

If a portfolio manager identifies a limited investment opportunity which may be suitable for more than one portfolio or other account, a portfolio may not be able to take full advantage of that opportunity due to an allocation of filled purchase or sale orders across all eligible portfolios and other accounts. Large clients may generate more revenue for the Adviser than do smaller accounts. Accounts which pay higher management fees usually generate more revenue than accounts of the same size paying lower management fees. A portfolio manager may be faced with a conflict of interest when allocating limited investment opportunities given the benefit to the Adviser of favoring accounts that pay a higher fee or generate more income for the Adviser. To deal with these situations, the Adviser has adopted procedures for allocating limited investment opportunities across multiple accounts.

With respect to securities transactions for the portfolios, the Adviser determines which broker to use to execute each order, consistent with its duty to seek best execution of the transaction. However, with respect to certain other accounts (such as mutual funds, other pooled investment vehicles that are not registered mutual funds, and other accounts managed for organizations and individuals), the Adviser may be limited by the client with respect to the selection of brokers or may be instructed to direct trades through a particular broker. In these cases, the Adviser may place separate, non-simultaneous, transactions for a portfolio and another account which may temporarily affect the market price of the security or the execution of the transaction, or both, to the detriment of the portfolio or the other account.

Substantial investment of the Adviser or Davis Family assets in certain mutual funds may lead to conflicts of interest. A portion of a portfolio manager's compensation may include awards of equity in Davis Advisors. A portfolio manager may face a conflict of interest given that the Adviser is more heavily invested in some funds than in other funds. A portion of the portfolio manager's compensation may also include an incentive plan whereby the Adviser purchases shares in certain funds managed by Davis Advisors. A portfolio manager may face a conflict of interest given that his long-term compensation may be more heavily determined by the performance of one fund, or portion of a fund, than by another fund which he also manages. To mitigate these potential conflicts of interest, the Adviser has adopted policies and procedures intended to ensure that all clients are treated fairly over time. Davis Advisors does not receive an incentive based fee on any account.

Davis Advisors expects that, over long periods of time, most clients pursuing similar investment strategies should experience similar, but not identical, investment performance. Many factors affect investment performance, including, but not limited to: (1) the timing of cash deposits and withdrawals to and from an account; (2) the possibility that Davis Advisors may not purchase or sell a given security on behalf of all clients pursuing similar strategies; (3) price and timing differences when buying or selling securities; and (4) clients pursuing similar investment strategies but imposing different investment restrictions. Davis Advisors has adopted written trading policies designed to minimize possible conflicts of interest in trading for its clients.

Conflicts of interest may also arise regarding proxy voting. Davis Advisors has adopted written proxy voting policies designed to minimize possible conflicts of interest when voting proxies on behalf of its clients.

DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

Portfolio Holdings Information is Protected. Information about the Fund's portfolio holdings is proprietary information which the Adviser is committed to protecting. The Fund has adopted procedures reasonably designed to ensure that portfolio holdings information is not released on a selective basis except to qualified persons rendering services to the Fund which require that those persons receive information concerning the Fund's portfolio holdings. Neither the Fund nor the Adviser receives compensation with respect to the disclosure of portfolio holdings.

Public Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings. Information about the Fund's portfolio holdings which has previously been made public may be freely disclosed. Information about portfolio holdings may become "public" by (1) publication on the Fund's website, (2) quarterly filings with the SEC on Form N-CSR or Form N-Q, or (3) other publication determined by the Adviser's Chief Legal Officer or his designee, in writing stating his rationale, to be public.

The Fund generally publishes its portfolio holdings on the Fund's website (www.clipperfund.com) as of the end of each fiscal quarter with a 60-day lag. The Fund's Executive Vice President, or his designee, currently the Fund's Chief Compliance Officer, may authorize publication of portfolio holdings on a more frequent basis.

The Adviser manages other accounts such as separate accounts, private accounts, unregistered products, and portfolios sponsored by companies other than the Adviser. These other accounts may be managed in a similar fashion to the Fund and thus may have similar portfolio holdings. Such accounts may be subject to different portfolio holdings disclosure policies that permit public disclosure of portfolio holdings information in different forms and at different times than the Fund's portfolio holdings disclosure policies. Additionally, clients of such accounts have access to their portfolio holdings and may not be subject to the Fund's portfolio holdings disclosure policies.

Statistical Information. The Fund's portfolio holdings procedures do not prevent the release of aggregate, composite or descriptive information that, in the opinion of the Fund's Chief Compliance Officer or her designee, does not present material risks of dilution, arbitrage, market timing, insider trading or other inappropriate trading that may be detrimental to the Fund. Information excluded from the definition of portfolio holdings information generally includes, without limitation: (1) descriptions of allocations among asset classes, regions, countries or industries/sectors; (2) aggregated data such as average or median ratios, market capitalization, credit quality or duration; (3) performance attributions by industry, sector or country; or (4) aggregated risk statistics.

Release of Non-Public Portfolio Holdings Information. The Fund or the Adviser may disclose non-public information about the Fund's portfolio holdings to third parties in a number of situations, including the following: (1) disclosure of specific securities (not a material portion of the entire portfolio) to broker-dealers in connection with the purchase or sale by the Fund of such securities; (2) requests for price quotations on specific securities (not a material portion of the entire portfolio) from broker-dealers for the purpose of enabling the Fund's service providers to calculate the Fund's net asset value; (3) requests for bids on one or more securities; (4) disclosures in connection with litigation involving Fund portfolio securities; (5) disclosure to regulatory authorities; (6) statements to the press by the portfolio managers from time to time about the Fund's portfolio and securities held by the Fund which may or may not have been previously disclosed; and (7) attendance by employees of the Adviser at due diligence meetings with existing or potential investors in which specific Fund holdings are discussed and other information which the employee reasonably believes cannot be used in a manner which would be harmful to the Fund. In addition, the Adviser may provide a wide variety of information about the Fund (other than portfolio holdings) to existing and potential investors and intermediaries working on behalf of such investors. Such information may not be available from publicly available information and may consist of statistical and analytical information concerning the Fund's portfolio as a whole and how it has performed, without naming specific portfolio securities held by the Fund.

The Fund's portfolio holdings procedures prohibit release of non-public information concerning the Fund's portfolio holdings to individual investors, institutional investors, intermediaries which distribute the Fund's shares and other parties which are not employed by the Adviser or its affiliates. Information about the Fund's portfolio holdings may be reviewed by third parties for legitimate business purposes, but only if: (1) the Adviser's Chief Operating Officer, or his designee, currently the Fund's Chief Compliance Officer, considers the application for review of the Fund's portfolio holdings and, in his or her business judgment, the requesting third party: (i) has a legitimate business purpose for reviewing the portfolio holdings and (ii) does not pose a material risk to the Fund; and (2) the third party enters into an acceptable confidentiality agreement (including a duty not to trade). The Fund's Board of Directors is notified of the application for review of the Fund's portfolio holdings by any such third parties at the next scheduled quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors, at which time the Board reviews the application by each such party and considers whether the release of the Fund's portfolio holding information to the third parties is in the best interest of the Fund and its shareholders.

Third Parties Receiving Portfolio Holdings Information. As of December 1, 2011 each of the following third-party service providers have been approved to receive non-public information concerning Davis Funds' portfolio holdings: (1) KPMG LLP (serves as the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm); (2) ISS, RiskMetrics Group, ADP, (provide proxy voting services); (3) ITG (Investment Technology Group, provides brokerage and trading reports); (4) Wilshire Associates (provides investment performance attribution reports); (5) State Street Bank and Trust Company (serves as the Fund's custodian bank and securities lending agent); (6) Linda Rubey (provides freelance financial writing and editing services); (7) Bingham McCutchen LLP (counsel for Clipper Fund); (8) K&L Gates LLP (counsel for the Adviser); (9) RR Donnelley (Software Development); (10) Thomson Reuters (provide analytical reports to the Directors); (11) Deloitte & Touche (serves as the Adviser's auditor); (12) Global Trading Analytics (provides analytical reports); and (13) MSCI/ISS/RiskMetrics Group and ADP/Broadridge Financial Solutions.

Administration. The Fund's Chief Compliance Officer oversees the release of portfolio holdings information, including authorizing the release of portfolio holdings information.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUND SHARES

The Distributor. Davis Distributors, LLC, (“Distributor”) 2949 East Elvira Road, Suite 101, Tucson, Arizona 85756, is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Adviser and pursuant to a distribution agreement with the Fund (the “Distribution Agreement”) acts as principal underwriter of the Fund’s shares on a continuing basis. By the terms of the Distribution Agreement, the Distributor pays for all expenses in connection with the preparation, printing and distribution of advertising and sales literature for use in offering the Fund’s shares to the public, including reports to shareholders to the extent they are used as sales literature. The Distributor also pays for the preparation and printing of prospectuses other than those forwarded to existing shareholders. The continuance and assignment provisions of the Distribution Agreement are the same as those of the Advisory and Sub-Advisory Agreement.

The Distributor has agreements with securities dealers and other persons (such as financial planners) for distributing shares of the Fund and/or providing services to shareholders. The Distributor may pay such firms service fees for accounts for which representatives of the dealers are responsible and provide services. The Distributor or Adviser uses its own resources to make these payments.

Recordkeeping Fees. Certain dealers (and other financial intermediaries) have chosen to maintain “omnibus accounts” with the Fund. In an omnibus account the Fund maintains a single account in the name of the dealer and the dealer maintains all of the individual shareholder accounts. Likewise, for many retirement plans, a third party administrator may open an omnibus account with the Fund and the administrator will then maintain all of the participant accounts. The Adviser, on behalf of the Fund, enters into agreements whereby the Fund, alone or along with the Adviser, compensates the dealer or administrator for recordkeeping services. This compensation is not treated as a distribution expense.

Fund Supermarkets. The Fund participates in various “Fund Supermarkets” in which a supermarket sponsor (usually a registered broker-dealer) offers many mutual funds to the supermarket sponsor’s clients. The Fund pays the supermarket sponsor a negotiated fee for distributing fund shares and for continuing services provided to their shareholders. A portion of the supermarket sponsor’s fee (that portion related to shareholder services such as new account setup, shareholder accounting, shareholder inquiries, transaction processing, and shareholder confirmations and reporting) is paid as a shareholder servicing fee of the Fund. The Fund typically would be paying these shareholder servicing fees directly, were it not that the supermarket sponsor holds all customer accounts in a single omnibus account with the Fund. If the supermarket sponsor’s fees exceed the sum available from shareholder servicing fees, then the Adviser pays the remainder out of its profits.

OTHER IMPORTANT SERVICE PROVIDERS

Custodian. State Street Bank and Trust Company (“State Street” or the “Custodian”), One Lincoln Street, Boston, MA 02111, serves as custodian of the Fund’s assets. The Custodian maintains all of the instruments representing the Fund’s investments and all cash. The Custodian delivers securities against payment on sale and pays for securities against delivery on purchase. The Custodian also remits the Fund’s assets in payment of its expenses, pursuant to instructions of officers or resolutions of the Board of Directors. The Custodian also provides certain fund accounting services to the Fund.

Transfer Agent. Boston Financial Data Services, Inc., P.O. Box 8406, Boston, MA 02266-8406, serves as the Fund’s transfer agent.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm. KPMG LLP (“KPMG”), 707 17 Street, Suite 2700, Denver, CO 80202, serves as the Fund’s independent registered public accounting firm. KPMG audits the Fund’s financial statements, performs other related audit services and meets with the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors. KPMG LLP also acts as the independent registered public accounting firm to certain other funds advised by the Adviser. In addition, KPMG prepares the Fund’s federal and state income tax returns and related forms. Audit and non-audit services provided by KPMG to the Fund must be pre-approved by the Audit Committee.

Counsel. Bingham McCutchen LLP, 355 South Grand Avenue, Suite 4400, Los Angeles, CA 90071-3106, acts as legal counsel to the Fund and also serves as counsel for the Directors.

SECTION III: PURCHASES AND REDEMPTIONS

This Statement of Additional Information should be read in conjunction with the prospectus. This Statement of Additional Information supplements the information available in the prospectus.

HOW TO PURCHASE SHARES

The Fund's prospectus provides instructions on how to purchase Fund shares. The Fund and the Distributor reserve the right to reject any purchase order for any reason.

SPECIAL SERVICES

The Fund's prospectus describes a number of special services offered by the Fund. This Statement of Additional Information supplements that discussion.

Prototype Retirement Plans. The Distributor and certain qualified dealers have available prototype retirement plans (e.g., profit sharing, money purchase, Simplified Employee Pension ("SEP") plans, model 403(b) and 457 plans for charitable, educational and governmental entities) sponsored by the Fund for corporations and self-employed individuals. The Distributor and certain qualified dealers also have prototype Individual Retirement Account ("IRA") plans (deductible IRAs and non-deductible IRAs, including "Roth IRAs"), Education Savings Accounts and SIMPLE IRA plans for both individuals and employers. These plans utilize the shares of the Fund as their investment vehicles. State Street Bank and Trust Company acts as custodian or trustee for certain retirement plans and charges each participant an annual custodial fee of \$10 per Social Security Number regardless of the number of plans established. For a detailed explanation of the custodial fees charged to an IRA, please refer to the prospectus.

In-Kind Purchases. Shares of the Fund are continuously offered at their public offering price next determined after an order is accepted. The methods available for purchasing shares of the Fund are described in the Fund's prospectus. In addition, shares of the Fund may be purchased using securities if the Adviser determines that doing so is in the best interest of the Fund and its shareholders. The Adviser must review the securities that are offered in exchange for the "in-kind" purchase to determine that the securities delivered to the Fund: (i) meet the investment objective, strategy and policies of the Fund; (ii) do not cause the violation of any investment restrictions at the time of acceptance; (iii) are readily marketable; (iv) may be accurately and objectively valued on a daily basis; and (v) represent securities that are desirable for the Fund to own given the Fund's investment strategy and the Adviser's view of market conditions. The Adviser reserves the right to reject all or any part of the securities offered in exchange for shares of the Fund. On any such in-kind purchase, the following conditions will apply:

- (1) The securities offered by the investor in exchange for shares of a fund must not be in any way restricted as to resale or otherwise be illiquid;
- (2) The securities must have a value that is readily ascertainable (and not established only by evaluation procedures) as evidenced by a listing on the NYSE, AMEX or NASDAQ or other appropriate method; and
- (3) The transaction involves a net purchase of \$1 million or more in fund shares.

The Fund believes that this ability to purchase shares of the Fund using securities provides a means by which holders of certain securities may obtain diversification and continuous professional management of their investments without the expense of selling those securities in the public market. Benefits to the Fund include the ability to purchase desirable securities without brokerage commissions.

An investor who wishes to make an in-kind purchase must provide the Adviser with a full and exact written description of each security that he or she proposes to deliver to the Fund. The Fund will advise the investor as to those securities that it is prepared to accept and will provide the forms required to be completed and signed by the investor. The investor should then send the securities in proper form for transfer and with the necessary forms, to the Adviser and certify that there are no legal or contractual restrictions on the free transfer and sale of the securities. The securities will be valued as of the close of business on the day of receipt by the Fund in the same manner as portfolio securities of the Fund are valued. The number of shares of the Fund, having a net asset value as of the close of business on the day of receipt equal to the value of the securities delivered by the investor, will be issued to the investor, less applicable stock transfer taxes, if any.

The exchange of securities by the investor pursuant to this in-kind offer will constitute a taxable transaction and may result in a gain or loss for federal income tax purposes. Each investor should consult his tax adviser to determine the tax consequences under Federal and state law of making such an in-kind purchase. This service may be discontinued at any time without prior notice.

Market Timing. The Fund has not entered into any arrangements which permit organizations or individuals to “market time” the Fund. Although the Fund will not knowingly permit investors to excessively trade the Fund, shareholders seeking to engage in market timing may employ a variety of strategies to avoid detection and there can be no guarantee that all market timing will be prevented, despite the Fund’s best efforts. The Fund receives purchase and sales order through financial intermediaries and cannot always know or reasonably detect excessive trading which may be facilitated by these intermediaries or by the use of omnibus accounts by intermediaries.

REDEMPTION OF SHARES

The Fund’s prospectus describes redemption procedures. This Statement of Additional Information supplements that discussion.

Certificates. In the past the Fund issued share certificates and some are still outstanding. If shares to be redeemed are represented by a certificate, the certificate must be sent by certified mail to State Street Bank and Trust Company with a letter of instruction signed by all account owner(s).

Redemption Proceeds. Redemption proceeds normally are paid to you within seven days after State Street Bank and Trust Company receives your proper redemption request. Payment for redemptions can be suspended under certain emergency conditions determined by the SEC or if the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) is closed for reasons other than customary or holiday closings. You may redeem shares on any business day (i.e., any day the NYSE is open for regular session trading). Redemption proceeds may be withheld until a sufficient period of time has passed for State Street Bank and Trust Company to be reasonably sure that all checks or drafts (including certified or cashiers’ checks) for shares purchased have cleared, normally not exceeding fifteen calendar days. You can avoid any redemption delay by paying for your shares with a bank or federal funds wire.

Redemptions are ordinarily paid to you in cash. However, the Board of Directors is authorized to decide if conditions exist making cash payments undesirable. If the Board of Directors should decide to make payments other than in cash, redemptions could be paid in securities, valued at the value used in computing the Fund’s net asset value. There would be brokerage costs incurred by the shareholder in selling securities received in redemption of Fund shares. The Fund must, however, redeem shares solely in cash up to the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of the Fund’s net asset value, whichever is smaller, during any 90-day period for any one shareholder.

Federal Funds Wire. You may be eligible to have your redemption proceeds electronically transferred to a commercial bank account by federal funds wire. There is a \$5 charge by State Street Bank and Trust Company for wire service, and receiving banks also may charge for this service. Redemption by federal funds wire is usually credited to your bank account on the next business day after the sale. Alternatively, redemption through Automated Clearing House usually will arrive at your bank two banking days after the sale. To have redemption proceeds sent by federal funds wire to your bank, you must first fill out the “Banking Instruction” section on the account application form and attach a voided check or deposit slip. If the account has already been established, an Account Service Form must be submitted with a medallion guarantee and a copy of a voided check or deposit slip.

SECTION IV: GENERAL INFORMATION

This Statement of Additional Information should be read in conjunction with the prospectus. This Statement of Additional Information supplements the information available in the prospectus.

DETERMINING THE PRICE OF SHARES

The Fund's prospectus describes procedures used to determine the price of shares. This Statement of Additional Information supplements that discussion.

Net Asset Value. The price per share for purchases or redemptions of fund shares made directly through State Street Bank and Trust Company generally is the value next computed after State Street Bank and Trust Company receives the purchase order or redemption request in good order. In order for your purchase order or redemption request to be effective on the day you place your order with your broker-dealer or other financial institution, such broker-dealer or financial institution must: (i) receive your order before 4 p.m. Eastern time; and (ii) promptly transmit the order to State Street Bank and Trust Company. The broker-dealer or financial institution is responsible for promptly transmitting purchase orders or redemption requests to State Street Bank and Trust Company so that you may receive the same day's net asset value. Note that in the case of redemptions and repurchases of fund shares owned by corporations, trusts or estates, or of shares represented by outstanding certificates (in the past the Fund issued share certificates), State Street Bank and Trust Company may require additional documents to effect the redemption and the applicable price will be determined as of the next computation following the receipt of the required documentation or outstanding certificates. See "Redemption of Shares."

Clipper Fund does not price its shares or accept orders for purchases or redemptions on days when the NYSE is closed.

Certain brokers and certain designated intermediaries on their behalf may accept purchase and redemption orders. The Distributor will be deemed to have received such an order when the broker or the designee has accepted the order. Customer orders are priced at the net asset value next computed after such acceptance. Such order may be transmitted to the Fund or its agents several hours after the time of the acceptance and pricing.

Valuation of Portfolio Securities. The valuation of the Fund's portfolio securities is described in the Fund's prospectus and annual report.

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

The Fund's prospectus describes the Fund's dividend and distribution policies. This Statement of Additional Information supplements that discussion.

There are two sources of income, net income and realized capital gains, paid to you by the Fund. You will receive confirmation statements for dividends declared and fund shares purchased through reinvestment of dividends. You also will receive confirmations after each purchase or redemption of fund shares. For tax purposes, information concerning fund distributions will be mailed annually to shareholders. Shareholders have the option of receiving all fund dividends and distributions in cash, of having all dividends and distributions reinvested, or of having income dividends paid in cash and capital gain distributions reinvested. Reinvestment of all dividends and distributions is automatic for accounts utilizing the Automatic Withdrawal Plan. The reinvestment of dividends and distributions is made at net asset value on the payment date.

Returned Check Policy. For the protection of Fund shareholders, on receipt of the second dividend check that has been returned to State Street Bank and Trust Company as undeliverable, undelivered dividends will be invested in additional Fund shares at the current net asset value and the account designated as a dividend reinvestment account.

Dividends and Distributions Usually Paid Annually. Income dividends and distributions from the Fund's net realized capital gains, if any, are usually distributed annually.

Dividends and Distributions May Change. Usually dividends and capital gains distributions are paid as discussed above. However, the Board of Directors reserves the right to suspend payments or to make additional payments.

FEDERAL INCOME TAXES

The following is a summary of certain material U.S. federal (and, where noted, state and local) income tax considerations affecting the Fund and its shareholders. This discussion is very general and, except where noted, does not address investors subject to special rules, such as investors who hold shares in the Fund through an IRA, 401(k) or other tax-advantaged account. Current and prospective shareholders are therefore urged to consult their own tax advisers with respect to the specific federal, state, local and foreign tax consequences of investing in the Fund. The summary is based on the laws in effect on the date of this SAI and existing judicial and administrative interpretations thereof, all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect.

The Fund and Its Investments. The Fund has elected to be treated, and intends to qualify each year, as a “regulated investment company” or “RIC” under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code. To so qualify, the Fund must, among other things: (a) derive at least 90% of its gross income in each taxable year from dividends, interest, payments with respect to certain securities loans, and gains from the sale or other disposition of stock or securities or foreign currencies, or other income (including, but not limited to, gains from options, futures or forward contracts) derived with respect to its business of investing in such stock, securities or currencies, and net income derived from interests in “qualified publicly traded partnerships” (*i.e.*, partnerships that are traded on an established securities market or tradable on a secondary market, other than partnerships that derive 90% of their income from interest, dividends, capital gains, and other traditionally permitted mutual fund income); and (b) diversify its holdings so that, at the end of each quarter of the Fund’s taxable year, (i) at least 50% of the market value of the Fund’s assets is represented by cash, securities of other regulated investment companies, U.S. government securities and other securities, with such other securities limited, in respect of any one issuer, to an amount not greater than 5% of the Fund’s assets and not greater than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer and (ii) not more than 25% of the value of its assets is invested in the securities (other than U.S. government securities or securities of other regulated investment companies) of any one issuer, in the securities (other than the securities of other regulated investment companies) of any two or more issuers that the Fund controls and that are determined to be engaged in the same or similar trades or businesses or related trades or businesses, or in the securities of one or more “qualified publicly traded partnerships.”

The Fund’s investments in partnerships, if any, including in qualified publicly traded partnerships, may result in the Fund being subject to state, local or foreign income, franchise or withholding tax liabilities.

As a regulated investment company, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its taxable investment income and capital gains that it distributes to its shareholders, provided that it satisfies a minimum distribution requirement. To satisfy the minimum distribution requirement, the Fund must distribute to its shareholders at least the sum of (i) 90% of its “investment company taxable income” (*i.e.*, generally, the taxable income of a RIC other than its net capital gain, plus or minus certain other adjustments) as computed without taking into account the dividends-paid deduction, and (ii) 90% of its net tax-exempt income for the taxable year. The Fund will be subject to income tax at regular corporate tax rates on any taxable income or gains that it does not distribute to its shareholders.

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, unused capital loss carryforwards that arose in tax years that began on or before December 22, 2010 are available to be applied against future capital gains, if any, realized by the Fund prior to the expiration of the carryforwards. Carryforwards of short- and long-term capital losses incurred in taxable years beginning after December 22, 2010 may be carried forward without limit.

Under certain circumstances, the Fund may elect to treat certain losses as though they were incurred on the first day of the taxable year following the taxable year in which they were actually incurred.

If, for any taxable year, the Fund were to fail to qualify as a regulated investment company under the Internal Revenue Code or were to fail to meet the distribution requirement, it would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation and distributions to its shareholders would not be deductible by the Fund in computing its taxable income. In addition, in the event of a failure to qualify, the Fund’s distributions, to the extent derived from the Fund’s current and accumulated earnings and profits, including any distributions of net long-term capital gains, would be taxable to shareholders as ordinary dividend income for federal income tax purposes. However, such dividends would be eligible, subject to any generally applicable limitations, (i) for taxable years beginning on or before December 31, 2012, to be treated as qualified dividend income in the case of shareholders taxed as individuals and (ii) for the dividends-received deduction in the case of corporate shareholders. Moreover, if the Fund were to fail to

qualify as a regulated investment company in any year, it would be required to pay out its earnings and profits accumulated in that year in order to qualify again as a regulated investment company. Under certain circumstances, the Fund may cure a failure to qualify as a regulated investment company, but in order to do so the Fund may incur significant Fund-level taxes and may be forced to dispose of certain assets. If the Fund failed to qualify as a regulated investment company for a period greater than two taxable years, the Fund would generally be required to recognize any net built-in gains with respect to certain of its assets upon a disposition of such assets within ten years of qualifying as a regulated investment company in a subsequent year.

The Internal Revenue Code imposes a 4% nondeductible excise tax on the Fund to the extent it does not distribute by the end of any calendar year at least the sum of (i) 98% of its ordinary income for that year and (ii) 98.2% of its capital gain net income (both long-term and short-term) for the one-year period ending, as a general rule, on October 31 of that year. For this purpose, however, any ordinary income or capital gain net income retained by the Fund that is subject to corporate income tax will be considered to have been distributed by year-end. In addition, the minimum amounts that must be distributed in any year to avoid the excise tax will be increased or decreased to reflect any underdistribution or overdistribution, as the case may be, from the previous year. The Fund anticipates that it will pay such dividends and will make such distributions as are necessary in order to avoid the application of this excise tax.

The Fund may be required to treat amounts as taxable income or gain, subject to the distribution requirements referred to above, even though no corresponding amounts of cash are received concurrently, as a result of (1) mark-to-market rules, constructive sale rules or rules applicable to PFICs (as defined below) or partnerships or trusts in which the Fund invests or to certain options, futures or forward contracts, or “appreciated financial positions” or (2) the inability to obtain cash distributions or other amounts due to currency controls or restrictions on repatriation imposed by a foreign country with respect to the Fund’s investments (including through depositary receipts) in issuers in such country or (3) tax rules applicable to debt obligations acquired with “original issue discount,” including zero-coupon or deferred payment bonds and pay-in-kind debt obligations, or to market discount if an election is made with respect to such market discount. In order to distribute this income and avoid a tax on the Fund, the Fund might be required to liquidate portfolio securities that it might otherwise have continued to hold, potentially resulting in additional taxable gain or loss. The Fund might also meet the distribution requirements by borrowing the necessary cash, thereby incurring interest expenses.

Foreign Investments. Dividends or other income (including, in some cases, capital gains) received by the Fund from investments in foreign securities may be subject to withholding and other taxes imposed by foreign countries. Tax conventions between certain countries and the United States may reduce or eliminate such taxes in some cases. The Fund does not expect to be eligible to elect to pass through foreign taxes to its shareholders, who therefore will not be entitled to credits or deductions on their own tax returns for foreign taxes paid by the Fund. Foreign taxes paid by the Fund will reduce the return from the Fund’s investments.

Under Section 988 of the Internal Revenue Code, gains or losses attributable to fluctuations in exchange rates between the time the Fund accrues income or receivables or expenses or other liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and the time the Fund actually collects such income or pays such liabilities are generally treated as ordinary income or ordinary loss. Similarly, gains or losses on foreign currency, foreign currency forward contracts, certain foreign currency options or futures contracts and the disposition of debt securities denominated in foreign currency, to the extent attributable to fluctuations in exchange rates between the acquisition and disposition dates, are also treated as ordinary income or loss.

Passive Foreign Investment Companies. If the Fund purchases shares in certain foreign investment entities, called “passive foreign investment companies” (“PFICs”), and does not make certain elections, it may be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a portion of any “excess distribution” or gain from the disposition of such shares even if such income is distributed as a taxable dividend by the Fund to its shareholders. Additional charges in the nature of interest may be imposed on the Fund in respect of deferred taxes arising from such distributions or gains.

If the Fund were to invest in a PFIC and elect to treat the PFIC as a “qualified electing fund” under the Internal Revenue Code, in lieu of the foregoing requirements, the Fund would generally be required to include in income each year a portion of the ordinary earnings and net capital gains of the qualified electing Fund, even if not distributed to the Fund, and such amounts would be subject to the 90% and excise tax distribution requirements described above. In order to distribute this income and avoid a tax at the Fund level, the Fund might be required to liquidate portfolio

securities that it might otherwise have continued to hold, potentially resulting in additional taxable gain or loss. In order to make the “qualified electing fund” election, the Fund would be required to obtain certain annual information from the PFICs in which it invests, which may be difficult or impossible to obtain.

If the Fund were to invest in a PFIC and make a mark-to-market election, the Fund would be treated as if it had sold and repurchased all of the PFIC stock at the end of each year. In such case, the Fund would report any such gains as ordinary income and would deduct any such losses as ordinary losses to the extent of previously recognized gains. Such an election must be made separately for each PFIC owned by the Fund and, once made, would be effective for all subsequent taxable years of the Fund, unless revoked with the consent of the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”). By making the election, the Fund could potentially ameliorate the adverse tax consequences with respect to its ownership of shares in a PFIC, but in any particular year might be required to recognize income in excess of the distributions it receives from PFICs and its proceeds from dispositions of PFIC stock. The Fund might have to distribute such excess income and gain to satisfy the 90% distribution requirement and to avoid imposition of the 4% excise tax. In order to distribute this income and avoid a tax at the Fund level, the Fund might be required to liquidate portfolio securities that it might otherwise have continued to hold, potentially resulting in additional taxable gain or loss.

Taxation of U.S. Shareholders. Dividends and other distributions by the Fund are generally treated under the Internal Revenue Code as received by the shareholders at the time the dividend or distribution is made. However, if any dividend or distribution is declared by the Fund in October, November or December of any calendar year and payable to shareholders of record on a specified date in such a month but is actually paid during the following January, such dividend or distribution will be deemed to have been received by each shareholder on December 31 of the year in which the dividend was declared.

The Fund intends to distribute annually to its shareholders substantially all of its investment company taxable income (computed without taking into account the dividends-paid deduction), and any net realized long-term capital gains in excess of net realized short-term capital losses (including any capital loss carryovers). If the Fund retains for investment an amount equal to all or a portion of its net long-term capital gains in excess of its net short-term capital losses (including any capital loss carryovers), it will be subject to a corporate tax (currently at a maximum rate of 35%) on the amount retained. In that event, the Fund will designate such retained amounts as undistributed capital gains in a notice to its shareholders who (a) will be required to include in income for U.S. federal income tax purposes, as long-term capital gains, their proportionate shares of the undistributed amount, (b) will be entitled to credit their proportionate shares of the 35% tax paid by the Fund on the undistributed amount against their U.S. federal income tax liabilities, if any, and to claim refunds to the extent their credits exceed their liabilities, if any, and (c) will be entitled to increase their tax basis, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, in their shares by an amount equal to 65% of the amount of undistributed capital gains included in the shareholder’s income. Organizations or persons not subject to U.S. federal income tax on such capital gains will be entitled to a refund of their pro rata share of such taxes paid by the Fund upon timely filing appropriate returns or claims for refund with the IRS.

Dividends of net investment income and distributions of net realized short-term capital gains are taxable to a shareholder as ordinary income, whether paid in cash or in shares. Distributions of net realized long-term capital gains, if any, that the Fund reports as capital gain dividends are taxable as long-term capital gains, whether paid in cash or in shares and regardless of how long a shareholder has held shares of the Fund.

Dividends and distributions from the Fund will generally be taken into account in determining a shareholder’s “net investment income” for purposes of the Medicare contribution tax applicable to certain individuals, estates and trusts for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012.

Special rules, however, apply to certain dividends paid to individuals. Certain dividends, with respect to taxable years beginning on or before December 31, 2012, may be subject to tax at the rates generally applicable to long-term capital gains for individuals (currently at a maximum rate of 15%), provided that the individual receiving the dividend satisfies certain holding period and other requirements. Dividends subject to these special rules are not actually treated as capital gains, however, and thus are not included in the computation of an individual’s net capital gain and generally cannot be used to offset capital losses. The long-term capital gains rates will apply to: (i) 100% of the dividends paid by the Fund to an individual in a particular taxable year if 95% or more of the Fund’s gross income (ignoring gains attributable to the sale of stocks and securities except to the extent net short-term capital gain from such sales exceeds net long-term capital loss from such sales) in that taxable year is attributable to “qualified dividend income” received

by the Fund; or (ii) the portion of the dividends paid by the Fund to an individual in a particular taxable year that is attributable to qualified dividend income received by the Fund in that taxable year if such qualified dividend income accounts for less than 95% of the Fund's gross income (ignoring gains attributable to the sale of stocks and securities except to the extent net short-term capital gain from such sales exceeds net long-term capital loss from such sales) for that taxable year. For this purpose, "qualified dividend income" generally means income from dividends received by the Fund from U.S. corporations and qualified foreign corporations, provided that the Fund satisfies certain holding period requirements in respect of the stock of such corporations and has not hedged its position in the stock in certain ways. However, qualified dividend income does not include any dividends received from tax-exempt corporations. Also, dividends received by the Fund from a REIT or from another RIC generally are qualified dividend income only to the extent the dividend distributions are made out of qualified dividend income received by such REIT or RIC. In the case of securities lending transactions, payments in lieu of dividends are not qualified dividend income. If a shareholder elects to treat Fund dividends as investment income for purposes of the limitation on the deductibility of investment interest, such dividends would not be qualified dividend income.

The Fund will send you information after the end of each year setting forth the amount of Fund dividends, if any, that are eligible for the reduced rates.

If an individual receives a dividend qualifying for the long-term capital gains rates and such dividend constitutes an "extraordinary dividend," and the individual subsequently recognizes a loss on the sale or exchange of stock in respect of which the extraordinary dividend was paid, then the loss will be long-term capital loss to the extent of such extraordinary dividend. An extraordinary dividend on common stock for this purpose is generally a dividend (i) in an amount greater than or equal to 10% of the taxpayer's tax basis (or trading value) in a share of stock, aggregating dividends with ex-dividend dates within an 85-day period or (ii) in an amount greater than 20% of the taxpayer's tax basis (or trading value) in a share of stock, aggregating dividends with ex-dividend dates within a 365-day period.

Dividends paid by the Fund that are attributable to dividends received by the Fund from domestic corporations may qualify for the dividends-received deduction for corporations.

Distributions in excess of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits will, as to each shareholder, be treated as a tax-free return of capital to the extent of the shareholder's basis in his or her shares of the Fund, and as a capital gain thereafter (if the shareholder holds his or her shares of the Fund as capital assets). Each shareholder who receives distributions in the form of additional shares will be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as if receiving a distribution in an amount equal to the amount of money that the shareholder would have received if he or she had instead elected to receive cash dividends. A shareholder's tax basis in the shares so received will be equal to the amount of the distribution.

Investors considering buying shares just prior to a dividend or capital gain distribution should be aware that, although the price of shares purchased at that time may reflect the amount of the forthcoming distribution, such dividend or distribution may nevertheless be taxable to them.

If the Fund is the holder of record of any stock on the record date for any dividends payable with respect to such stock, such dividends will be included in the Fund's gross income not as of the date received but as of the later of (a) the date such stock became ex-dividend with respect to such dividends (*i.e.*, the date on which a buyer of the stock would not be entitled to receive the declared, but unpaid, dividends) or (b) the date the Fund acquired such stock. Accordingly, in order to satisfy its income distribution requirements, the Fund may be required to pay dividends based on anticipated earnings, and shareholders may receive dividends in an earlier year than would otherwise be the case.

Sales of Shares. Upon the sale or exchange of his or her shares, a shareholder will realize a taxable gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized and his or her basis in the shares. A redemption of shares by the Fund will be treated as a sale for this purpose. Such gain or loss will be treated as capital gain or loss if the shares are capital assets in the shareholder's hands, and will be long-term capital gain or loss if the shares are held for more than one year and short-term capital gain or loss if the shares are held for one year or less. Any loss realized on a sale or exchange will be disallowed to the extent the shares disposed of are replaced, including replacement through the reinvesting of dividends and capital gains distributions in the Fund, within a 61-day period beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the disposition of the shares. In such a case, the basis of the shares acquired will be increased to reflect the disallowed loss. Any loss realized by a shareholder on the sale of Fund shares held by the shareholder for

six months or fewer will be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any distributions or deemed distributions of long-term capital gains received by the shareholder (including amounts credited to the shareholder as undistributed capital gains) with respect to such shares.

If a shareholder recognizes a loss with respect to the Fund's shares of \$2 million or more for an individual shareholder or \$10 million or more for a corporate shareholder, the shareholder must file with the IRS a disclosure statement on Form 8886. Direct shareholders of portfolio securities are in many cases excepted from this reporting requirement, but under current guidance, shareholders of a regulated investment company are not excepted. The fact that a loss is reportable under these regulations does not affect the legal determination of whether the taxpayer's treatment of the loss is proper. Shareholders should consult their tax advisors to determine the applicability of these regulations in light of their individual circumstances.

Backup Withholding. The Fund may be required in certain circumstances to apply backup withholding on dividends, distributions and redemption proceeds payable to non-corporate shareholders who fail to provide the Fund with their correct taxpayer identification number or to make required certifications, or who have been notified by the IRS that they are subject to backup withholding. The backup withholding rate is currently 28% and is scheduled to increase to 31% in 2013. Backup withholding is not an additional tax and any amount withheld may be credited against a shareholder's U.S. federal income tax liabilities. Backup withholding will not be applied to payments that have already been subject to the 30% withholding tax described below under "Non-U.S. Shareholders."

Notices. Shareholders will receive, if appropriate, various written notices after the close of the Fund's taxable year regarding the U.S. federal income tax status of certain dividends, distributions and redemption proceeds that were paid (or that are treated as having been paid) by the Fund to its shareholders during the preceding taxable year.

Other Taxes. Dividends, distributions and redemption proceeds may also be subject to additional state, local and foreign taxes depending on each shareholder's particular situation.

Taxation of Non-U.S. Shareholders. Ordinary dividends and certain other payments made by the Fund to non-U.S. shareholders are generally subject to withholding tax at a 30% rate (or such lower rate as may be determined in accordance with any applicable treaty). In order to obtain a reduced rate of withholding, a non-U.S. shareholder will be required to provide an IRS Form W-8BEN certifying its entitlement to benefits under a treaty. The withholding tax does not apply to dividends paid to a non-U.S. shareholder who provides a Form W-8ECI, certifying that the dividends are effectively connected with the non-U.S. shareholder's conduct of a trade or business within the United States. Instead, the effectively connected dividends will be subject to regular U.S. income tax as if the non-U.S. shareholder were a U.S. shareholder. A non-U.S. corporation receiving effectively connected dividends may also be subject to additional "branch profits tax" imposed at a rate of 30% (or a lower treaty rate). A non-U.S. shareholder who fails to provide an IRS Form W-8BEN or other applicable form may be subject to backup withholding at the appropriate rate.

The 30% withholding tax generally will not apply to distributions of the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses or to redemption proceeds.

For Fund taxable years beginning before January 1, 2012, the 30% withholding tax also will not apply to dividends that the Fund reports as (a) interest-related dividends, to the extent such dividends are derived from the Fund's "qualified net interest income," or (b) short-term capital gain dividends, to the extent such dividends are derived from the Fund's "qualified short-term gain." "Qualified net interest income" is the Fund's net income derived from U.S.-source interest and original issue discount, subject to certain exceptions and limitations. "Qualified short-term gain" generally means the excess of the net short-term capital gain of the Fund for the taxable year over its net long-term capital loss, if any. In the case of shares held through an intermediary, the intermediary may withhold even if the Fund reports the payment as qualified net interest income or qualified short-term capital gain. Non-U.S. shareholders should contact their intermediaries with respect to the application of these rules to their accounts.

Special rules apply to foreign persons who receive distributions from the Fund that are attributable to gain from "United States real property interests" ("USRPIs"). The Internal Revenue Code defines USRPIs to include direct holdings of U.S. real property and any interest (other than an interest solely as a creditor) in domestic corporations that are "United States real property holding corporations" ("USRPHCs") during a specified time period. The Internal Revenue Code defines a USRPHC as any corporation if the fair market value of its USRPIs equals or exceeds 50% of

the total fair market value of its USRPIs, its interests in real property located outside of the U.S., and any other of its assets used or held for use in a trade or business. For this purpose, an interest in a foreign corporation may be a USRPI. In general, the distribution of gains from USRPIs to foreign shareholders is subject to U.S. federal income tax withholding at a rate of 35% and obligates such foreign shareholder to file a U.S. tax return. The Fund does not expect to be a USRPHC. If the Fund were to be classified as a USRPHC (or if it would be so classified, were it not for certain exceptions), then certain distributions by the Fund to foreign shareholders would be subject to U.S. federal withholding tax, and foreign shareholders might be required to file U.S. federal income tax returns to report distributions received from the Fund.

Distributions and redemption payments paid after December 31, 2012 to a shareholder that is a “foreign financial institution” as defined in Section 1471 of the Internal Revenue Code and that does not meet the requirements imposed on foreign financial institutions by Section 1471 will generally be subject to withholding tax at a 30% rate notwithstanding the status of any such amounts as capital gain dividends, short-term capital gain dividends or interest-related dividends. Distributions and redemption payments paid after December 31, 2012 to a non-U.S. shareholder that is not a foreign financial institution will generally be subject to such withholding tax if the shareholder fails to make certain required certifications. The extent, if any, to which such withholding tax may be reduced or eliminated by an applicable tax treaty is unclear.

The foregoing is only a summary of certain material U.S. federal income tax consequences (and, where noted, state and local tax consequences) affecting the Fund and its shareholders. Shareholders are advised to consult their own tax advisers with respect to the particular tax consequences to them of an investment in the Fund.

PROCEDURES AND SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS ARE DESCRIBED BY CURRENT PROSPECTUS AND OTHER DISCLOSURE DOCUMENTS

Among other disclosures, the Fund’s most current prospectus, Statement of Additional Information, Annual and Semi-Annual Reports, and other documents describe (a) the procedures which the Fund follows when interacting with shareholders; and (b) shareholders’ rights. The Fund’s procedures and shareholders’ rights may change from time to time to reflect changing laws, rules, and operations. The Fund’s prospectus and other disclosure documents will be amended from time to time to reflect these changes.

PERFORMANCE DATA

From time to time, the Fund may advertise information regarding its performance. These performance figures are based on historical results and are not intended to indicate future performance. Average annual total returns for the time which the Adviser has been managing the Fund are for the periods from January 1, 2006.

Average Annual Total Returns (reflecting the effects of federal income tax)

The Fund may advertise its investment performance on an after-tax basis. After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor’s tax situation and may differ from those shown, and after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts. If returns are negative, returns after taxes on distributions and sale of fund shares may be higher than returns before taxes as the resulting capital losses from the sale of fund shares would be available to offset capital gains from other investments.

“Average Annual Total Return” represents the average annual compounded rate of return for the periods presented. Periods of less than one year are not annualized. Average annual total return measures both the net investment income generated by, and the effect of any realized or unrealized appreciation or depreciation of, the underlying investments in the Fund’s portfolio. Average annual total return is calculated in accordance with the standardized method prescribed by the SEC by determining the average annual compounded rates of return over the periods indicated, which would equate the initial amount invested to the ending redeemable value, according to the following formula:

$$P(1+T)^n = ERV$$

Where: P = hypothetical initial payment of \$1,000
 T = average annual total return
 n = number of years
 ERV = ending redeemable value at the end of the 1-, 5- and 10-year periods of a hypothetical \$1,000 payment made at the beginning of such period

This calculation: (i) assumes all dividends and distributions are reinvested at net asset value on the appropriate reinvestment dates; and (ii) deducts: (a) the maximum front-end or applicable contingent deferred sales charge from the hypothetical initial \$1,000 investment, and (b) all recurring fees, such as advisory fees, charged as expenses to all shareholder accounts.

“Average Annual Total Return After-Taxes on Distributions” adjusts the before taxes quotation for the effects of paying the highest individual marginal federal income tax rate on distributions paid by the Fund. Average annual total return after-taxes on distributions is calculated in accordance with the standardized method prescribed by the SEC by determining the average annual compounded rates of return over the periods indicated, that would equate the initial amount invested to the ending redeemable value, according to the following formula:

$$P(1+T)^n = ATV_D$$

Where: P = hypothetical initial payment of \$1,000
 T = average annual total return (after taxes on distributions)
 n = number of years
 ATV_D = ending redeemable value, after taxes on fund distributions but not after taxes on sale of fund shares, at the end of the 1, 5, and 10 year periods of a hypothetical \$1,000 payment made at the beginning of such period

“Average Annual Total Return After-Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares” adjusts the after-taxes quotation for the effects of paying the highest individual marginal federal income tax rate on the sale of fund shares. Average annual total return after-taxes on distributions and sale of fund shares is calculated in accordance with the standardized method prescribed by the SEC by determining the average annual compounded rates of return over the periods indicated, that would equate the initial amount invested to the ending redeemable value, according to the following formula:

$$P(1+T)^n = ATV_{DR}$$

Where: P = hypothetical initial payment of \$1,000
 T = average annual total return (after taxes on distributions and sale of fund shares)
 n = number of years
 ATV_{DR} = ending redeemable value, after taxes on fund distributions and sale of fund shares, at the end of the period of a hypothetical \$1,000 payment made at the beginning of such period

Average Annual Total Returns (without reflecting the effects of federal income tax)

The fund may advertise its investment performance without reflecting the effects of federal income tax.

“Average Annual Total Return (with maximum sales charges)” is calculated in the same manner as “Average Annual Total Return Before Taxes.”

“Average Annual Total Return (without any sales charges)” adjusts the average annual total return (with maximum sales charges) quotation by removing the effects of paying a sales charge. The fund may compare its investment

performance against that of a relevant benchmark index. Index performance calculation does not include a sales charge. To facilitate comparisons between an index and the fund, the fund may quote its average annual total return before taxes, without a sales charge.

Other Performance Measures. “Cumulative Total Return” is a measure of the fund’s performance encompassing all elements of return. Total return reflects the change in share price over a given period and assumes all distributions are taken in additional fund shares. Total return is determined by assuming a hypothetical investment at the beginning of the period, deducting a maximum front-end or applicable contingent deferred sales charge, adding in the reinvestment of all income dividends and capital gains, calculating the ending value of the investment at the net asset value as of the end of the specified time period and subtracting the amount of the original investment, and by dividing by the original investment. This calculated amount is then expressed as a percentage by multiplying by 100. Periods of less than one year are not annualized.

Performance Rankings. Lipper Rankings. From time to time the fund may publish the ranking of the performance of its shares by Lipper Analytical Services, Inc. (“Lipper”), a widely recognized independent mutual fund monitoring service. Lipper monitors the performance of regulated investment companies, including the fund, and ranks their performance for various periods in categories based on investment style. The Lipper performance rankings are based on total returns that include the reinvestment of capital gain distributions and income dividends but do not take sales charges or taxes into consideration. Lipper also publishes “peer group” indices of the performance of all mutual funds in various categories that it monitors and averages of the performance of the funds in particular categories.

Morningstar Ratings and Rankings. From time to time the Fund may publish the ranking and/or star rating of the performance of its shares by Morningstar, Inc. (“Morningstar”), an independent mutual fund monitoring service. Morningstar rates and ranks mutual funds in broad investment categories: domestic stock funds, international stock funds, taxable bond funds and municipal bond funds.

Performance Rankings and Comparisons by Other Entities and Publications. From time to time the fund may include in its advertisements and sales literature performance information about the fund cited in newspapers and other periodicals such as *The New York Times*, *The Wall Street Journal*, *Barron’s* or similar publications. That information may include performance quotations from other sources, including Lipper and Morningstar. The performance of the fund’s shares may be compared in publications to the performance of various market indices or other investments and averages, performance rankings or other benchmarks prepared by recognized mutual fund statistical services.

Investors also may wish to compare the returns of the fund to the return on fixed-income investments available from banks and thrift institutions. Those include certificates of deposit, ordinary interest-paying checking and savings accounts and other forms of fixed- or variable-time deposits and various other instruments such as Treasury bills. However, the fund’s returns or share prices are not guaranteed or insured by the FDIC or any other agency and will fluctuate daily, while bank depository obligations may be insured by the FDIC and may provide fixed rates of return. Repayment of principal and payment of interest on Treasury securities is backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government.

From time to time, the fund may publish rankings or ratings of the Adviser or the fund’s transfer agent and of the investor services provided by them to shareholders of the fund. Those ratings or rankings of shareholder and investor services by third parties may include comparisons of their services to those provided by other mutual fund families selected by the rating or ranking services. They may be based on the opinions of the rating or ranking service itself, using its research or judgment, or based on surveys of investors, brokers, shareholders or others.

Other Performance Statistics

In reports or other communications to shareholders and in advertising material, the performance of the fund may be compared to recognized unmanaged indices or averages of the performance of similar securities. Also, the performance of the fund may be compared to that of other funds of comparable size and objectives as listed in the rankings prepared by Lipper, Morningstar or similar independent mutual fund rating services, and the fund may use evaluations published by nationally recognized independent ranking services and publications. Any given performance comparison should not be considered representative of the fund’s performance for any future period.

In advertising and sales literature the fund may publish various statistics relating to its investment portfolio such as the average price to book and price to earnings ratios, beta, alpha, R-squared, standard deviation, etc., of the fund's portfolio holdings.

The performance of the fund may be compared in publications to the performance of various indices and investments for which reliable performance data is available and to averages, performance rankings or other information prepared by recognized mutual fund statistical services.

The fund's Annual Report and Semi-Annual Report contain additional performance information and are available on request and without charge by calling the fund toll-free at **1-800-432-2504**, Monday through Friday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Eastern time.

**APPENDIX A:
QUALITY RATINGS OF DEBT SECURITIES**

Moody's Corporate Bond Ratings

Aaa - Bonds that are rated *Aaa* are judged to be of the best quality. They carry the smallest degree of investment risk and generally are referred to as "gilt-edged." Interest payments are protected by a large or by an exceptionally stable margin and principal is secure. While the various protective elements are likely to change, such changes as can be visualized are unlikely to impair the fundamentally strong position of such issues.

Aa - Bonds that are rated *Aa* are judged to be of high quality by all standards. Together with the *Aaa* group they comprise what generally are known as high-grade bonds. They are rated lower than the best bonds because margins of protection may not be as large as in *Aaa* securities, fluctuation of protective elements may be of greater amplitude, or there may be other elements present that make the long-term risks appear somewhat larger than *Aaa* securities.

A - Bonds that are rated *A* possess many favorable investment attributes and are to be considered as upper medium-grade-obligations. Factors giving security to principal and interest are considered adequate, but elements may be present that suggest a susceptibility to impairment sometime in the future.

Baa - Bonds that are rated *Baa* are considered as medium grade obligations, i.e., they are neither highly protected nor poorly secured. Interest payments and principal security appear adequate for the present but certain protective elements may be lacking or may be characteristically unreliable over any great length of time. Such bonds lack outstanding investment characteristics and in fact have speculative characteristics as well.

Ba - Bonds that are rated *Ba* are judged to have speculative elements as their future cannot be considered as well assured. Often the protection of interest and principal payments may be very moderate and thereby not well safeguarded during both good and bad times over the future. Uncertainty of position characterizes bonds in this class.

B - Bonds that are rated *B* generally lack characteristics of the desirable investment. Assurance of interest and principal payments or of maintenance of other terms of the contract over any longer period of time may be small.

Caa - Bonds that are rated *Caa* are of poor standing. Such issues may be in default, or there may be present elements of danger with respect to principal or interest.

Ca - Bonds that are rated *Ca* represent obligations that are speculative in a high degree. Such issues are often in default or have other marked shortcomings.

C - Bonds that are rated *C* are the lowest rated class of bonds, and issues so rated can be regarded as having extremely poor prospects of ever attaining any real investment standing.

Standard & Poor's Corporate Bond Ratings

AAA - Debt rated *AAA* has the highest rating assigned by Standard and Poor's. Capacity to pay interest and repay principal is extremely strong.

AA - Debt rated *AA* has a very strong capacity to pay interest and repay principal and differs from the highest rated issues only in small degree.

A - Debt rated *A* has a strong capacity to pay interest and repay principal although it is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than debt in higher rated categories.

BBB - Debt rated *BBB* is regarded as having an adequate capacity to pay interest and repay principal. Whereas it normally exhibits adequate protection parameters, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity to pay interest and repay principal for debt in this category than in higher rated categories.

BB - Debt rated *BB* has less near-term vulnerability to default than other speculative issues. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial or economic conditions that could lead to inadequate capacity to meet timely interest and principal payments. The *BB* rating category also is used for debt subordinated to senior debt that is assigned an actual or implied *BBB-* rating.

B - Debt rated *B* has a greater vulnerability to default but currently has the capacity to meet interest payments and principal repayments. Adverse business, financial or economic conditions will likely impair capacity or willingness to pay interest and repay principal. The *B* rating category is also used for debt subordinated to senior debt that is assigned an actual or implied *BB* or *BB-* rating.

CCC - Debt rated *CCC* has a currently identifiable vulnerability to default and is dependent on favorable business, financial and economic conditions to meet timely payment of interest and repayment of principal. In the event of adverse business, financial or economic conditions, it is not likely to have the capacity to pay interest and repay principal. The *CCC* rating category is also used for debt subordinated to senior debt that is assigned an actual or implied *B* or *B-* rating.

CC - The rating *CC* typically is applied to debt subordinated to senior debt that is assigned an actual or implied *CCC* rating.

C - The rating *C* is typically applied to debt subordinated to senior debt that is assigned an actual or implied *CCC-* debt rating. The *C* rating may be used to cover a situation where a bankruptcy petition has been filed, but debt service payments are continued.

CI - The rating *CI* is reserved for income bonds on which no interest is being paid.

D - Debt rated *D* is in payment default. The *D* rating category is used when interest payments or principal payments are not made on the date due even if the applicable grace period has not expired, unless S&P believes that such payments will be made during such grace period. The *D* rating also will be used on the filing of a bankruptcy petition if debt service payments are jeopardized.

Moody's Commercial Paper Ratings

Moody's commercial paper ratings are opinions of the ability of issuers to repay punctually promissory obligations not having an original maturity in excess of nine months. Moody's employs the following three designations, all judged to be investment grade, to indicate the relative repayment capacity of rated issuers: Prime-1 (superior capacity), Prime-2 (strong capacity) and Prime-3 (acceptable capacity). In assigning ratings to an issuer that represents that its commercial paper obligations are supported by the credit of another entity or entities, Moody's evaluates the financial strength of the indicated affiliated corporations, commercial banks, insurance companies, foreign governments or other entities, but only as one factor in the total rating assessment.

Standard & Poor's Commercial Paper Ratings

The S&P commercial paper rating is a current assessment of the likelihood of timely payment of debt having an original maturity of no more than 365 days. Ratings are graded in four categories, ranging from *A* for the highest quality to *D* for the lowest. Issues assigned an *A* rating are regarded as having the greatest capacity for timely payment. Within the *A* category, the numbers 1, 2 and 3 indicate relative degrees of safety. The addition of a plus sign to the category *A-1* denotes that the issue is determined to possess overwhelming safety characteristics.

APPENDIX B
SUMMARY OF THE ADVISER'S
PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES
AUGUST 2008

Davis Selected Advisers, L.P. ("The Adviser") votes on behalf of its clients in matters of corporate governance through the proxy voting process. The Adviser takes its ownership responsibilities very seriously and believes the right to vote proxies for its clients' holdings is a significant asset of the clients. The Adviser exercises its voting responsibilities as a fiduciary, solely with the goal of maximizing the value of its clients' investments.

The Adviser votes proxies with a focus on the investment implications of each issue. For each proxy vote, The Adviser takes into consideration its duty to clients and all other relevant facts known to The Adviser at the time of the vote. Therefore, while these guidelines provide a framework for voting, votes are ultimately cast on a case-by-case basis.

The Adviser has adopted written Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures and established a Proxy Oversight Group to oversee voting policies and deal with potential conflicts of interest. In evaluating issues, the Proxy Oversight Group may consider information from many sources, including the portfolio managers for each client account, management of a company presenting a proposal, shareholder groups, and independent proxy research services.

Clients may obtain a copy of The Adviser's Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures, and/or a copy of how their own proxies were voted, by writing to:

Davis Selected Advisers, L.P.
Attn: Chief Compliance Officer
2949 East Elvira Road, Suite 101
Tucson, Arizona, 85756

Guiding Principles

Creating Value for Existing Shareholders. The most important factors that we consider in evaluating proxy issues are: (i) the company's or management's long-term track record of creating value for shareholders. In general, we will consider the recommendations of a management with a good record of creating value for shareholders as more credible than the recommendations of managements with a poor record; (ii) whether, in our estimation, the current proposal being considered will significantly enhance or detract from long-term value for existing shareholders; and (iii) whether a poor record of long term performance resulted from poor management or from factors outside of managements control.

Other factors which we consider may include:

(a) Shareholder Oriented Management. One of the factors that The Adviser considers in selecting stocks for investment is the presence of shareholder-oriented management. In general, such managements will have a large ownership stake in the company. They will also have a record of taking actions and supporting policies designed to increase the value of the company's shares and thereby enhance shareholder wealth. The Adviser's research analysts are active in meeting with top management of portfolio companies and in discussing their views on policies or actions which could enhance shareholder value. Whether management shows evidence of responding to reasonable shareholder suggestions, and otherwise improving general corporate governance, is a factor which may be taken into consideration in proxy voting.

(b) Allow responsible management teams to run the business. Because we try generally to invest with "owner oriented" managements (see above), we vote with the recommendation of management on most routine matters, unless circumstances such as long standing poor performance or a change from our initial assessment indicate otherwise. Examples include the election of directors and ratification of auditors. The Adviser supports policies, plans and structures that give management teams appropriate latitude to run the business in the way that is most likely to maximize value for owners. Conversely, The Adviser opposes proposals that limit management's ability to do this. The Adviser will generally vote with management on shareholder social and environmental proposals on the basis that their impact on share value is difficult to judge and is therefore best done by management.

(c) Preserve and expand the power of shareholders in areas of corporate governance. Equity shareholders are owners of the business, and company boards and management teams are ultimately accountable to them. The Adviser supports policies, plans and structures that promote accountability of the board and management to owners, and align the interests of the board and management with owners. Examples include: annual election of all board members and incentive plans that are contingent on delivering value to shareholders. The Adviser generally opposes proposals that reduce accountability or misalign interests, including but not limited to classified boards, poison pills, excessive option plans, and repricing of options.

(d) Support compensation policies that reward management teams appropriately for performance. We believe that well thought out incentives are critical to driving long-term shareholder value creation. Management incentives ought to be aligned with the goals of long-term owners. In our view, the basic problem of skyrocketing executive compensation is not high pay for high performance, but high pay for mediocrity or worse. In situations where we feel that the compensation practices at companies we own are not acceptable, we will exercise our discretion to vote against compensation committee members and specific compensation proposals.

The Adviser exercises its professional judgment in applying these principles to specific proxy votes. The Adviser Proxy Policies and Procedures provide additional explanation of the analysis which The Adviser may conduct when applying these guiding principles to specific proxy votes.

Conflicts of Interest

A potential conflict of interest arises when The Adviser has business interests that may not be consistent with the best interests of its client. The Adviser' Proxy Oversight Group is charged with resolving material potential conflicts of interest which it becomes aware of. It is charged with resolving conflicts in a manner that is consistent with the best interests of clients. There are many acceptable methods of resolving potential conflicts, and the Proxy Oversight Group exercises its judgment and discretion to determine an appropriate means of resolving a potential conflict in any given situation:

- (1) Votes consistent with the "General Proxy Voting Policies," are presumed to be consistent with the best interests of clients;
- (2) The Adviser may disclose the conflict to the client and obtain the client's consent prior to voting the proxy;
- (3) The Adviser may obtain guidance from an independent third party;
- (4) The potential conflict may be immaterial; or
- (5) Other reasonable means of resolving potential conflicts of interest which effectively insulate the decision on how to vote client proxies from the conflict.